LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10.

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Notwithstanding the great principle of slavery which treats man as property is a heinous sin against God, and, as such, should stand before all other considerations in the anti slavery enterprise, it may be well to examine its influence upon the wealth of our country. That a country enjoying such advantages as ours, should be thrown into such pecuniary distress as we have suffered for several years, without famine, pestilence or war, has been a matter of astonishment to the world. A few years since, the democrats were absolutely certain, that if they could retain the government, and get the sub-treasury scheme into operation, it would relieve the country at once. Well, they succeeded in their plans—but no relief came.—The Whigs then, were equally confident that that if they could get the government out of the hands of the 'locos,' pass a bankrupt act, sell the public lands and establish a tariff, the times would be better. Well, they too have succeeded in their plans; but are the times any better? Answer, ye who are laboring for eight dollars per month; and ye who are selling wool for twenty five cents per pound, and can hardly sell your cattle for enough to pay the taxes on them. Reader, have you not followed the 'Hickory Pole,' 'Log Cabin' and 'Hard Cider barrel' long enough to stop and candidly examine a few facts, and see if there is not some other cause for your embarrassments, than that which blustering politicians have pretended? Is it not because one third of the nation have lived in idleness, on the labor of the other two thirds, by means of credit for the last 20 years? Labor is the only source of support to a nation; and that nation is the richest, in the long run, which has the greatest amount of available labor. But labor, in the slave States is regarded as disgraceful when performed by white persons; and there are not more than one in five of the whole population or one and a half million of slaves who may be regarded as prime laborers. The other one million two hundred thousand slaves are infirm, disabled, aged, children and fugitives in the swamps and woods. And these laboring or producing slaves have neither intelligence, enterprise, economy, skill or machinery to aid, or wages to stimulate them. No, it is the *lash* not *cash*—a motive five feet long, with a snapper on the end of it—which stimulates them. Now, nothing is more certain, than that under these circumstances, the South can by no means support itself. How then, and by whom are they supported? The following facts will show.—They are truly startling. After the great breakdown in 1837, a committee was formed to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount the North has lost in the South for an indefinite period. By their report it appears that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, have lost in the South $162,000,000. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 195,000,000. New York, 200,000,000. New Jersey, 132,000,000.—Philadelphia, 79,000,000. And Ohio, 87,000,000. Making an aggregate of 856,000,000 of dollars; which have flowed like the waters of the Mississippi, from the fountains of your industry, to support southern idleness and arrogance. The breakers of southern bankruptcy have made a clean sweep over the North every five or six years, during the last forty years.—Our manufacturers, merchants and capitalists have been prostrated and ruined, and the effects have fallen back upon the mechanics and laborers. This originated the *bankrupt law*.—The South wishing to repudiate their northern debts, have done it by passing an *expost facto* law on bankruptcy, being aided by Northern men who had been ruined by Southern bankruptcy. You are now suffering these heavy losses and disastrous consequences, by tolerating American slavery, and supporting political gamblers for office. Well hath God said, '*when the wicked bear rule the people mourn*.'—Yes, your pockets, your children, your schools of learning, your churches, your benevolent institutions, are all languishing and suffering, as the result.

The South have got the fruit of northern labor in a great variety of ways, and will continue to do so as long as slavery exists. Take the following example as an illustration: Mr. A. is considered a man of property, and buys of the farmers of Maine 100,000 pounds of wool on credit; and, in years past, on an average, at 40 cents per pound or $40,000. He sells it to a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts on credit; who make it into cloth and send the cloth valued at 75,000 dollars to a commission merchant in New York, who sells one half to two different southern merchants. He sells the other half to wholesale jobbers in the city of New York, in large quantities on credit; and these jobbers for the sake of great profits, sell to different merchants at the south. One half of these southern merchants fail, and the commission merchant, if he has warranted these southern notes, as he often does, fails; the New York jobbers fail, and it falls back on the manufacturing company, which fails, and of course, Mr. A. who has bought the wool of some four or five hundred farmers, fails, and in the end it comes out of the farmers who have raised the wool, and the laborers who have manufactured it to clothe up a batch of southern loafers with broadcloth. Or, suppose Mr. A. the wool buyer, gets endorsers and goes to the bank and hires money to pay down for the wool, when the other failures occur, he and his endorsers fail, and it is as effectually drawn out of the labor of the people of Maine, as though he had bought on credit. Think of these things when you are sweating over the scythe and sheep shears, and don't forget them when you go to the ballot box. It has been ascertained that the town of Lynn, Mass. has, during the last fifteen years, credited the south to the amount of three million dollars, never to be paid, for shoes and boots alone. Look at another source of taxation as the consequence of that impoverishing slave labor system. It renders them incompetent to bear their proportion of the expenses of the general government. Hence 13,666,666 dollars out of every 33,000,000 that the government expends—which is their constitutional proportion—is, *in fact*, if not in form, thrown annually upon the *free labor portion of the country*. Nothing is plainer than the fact, that if the slave labor system does not support itself, it cannot do a farthing towards meeting its proportion of governmental expenses. Besides, then, supplying the deficiencies of their impoverishing system, amounting to many millions annually, you are compelled to pay more than 13,000,000 dollars annually for them into the nation's treasury. Have we nothing to do with slavery? And has slavery no connection with the bankruptcies, derangements, and evils under which the people groan? Should we be suffering to the extent we now are, could we have saved these immense sums sunk in the abyss of slavery, for its support?

This is not all. When your money has filled the treasury, *how has it been appropriated?* To pay southern despots for wielding the vast powers of the government to destroy your liberties, rights and interests. Look at the following facts.

Five slaveholding presidents have received 1,000,000 dollars from the treasury; while northern Presidents have only received 300,000.

For presidents, south over north,	700,000
For Vice do.,	50,000
Judges of Supreme Court, for ten last appointments, South over North.	100,000
Foreign Ministers, 30 last appointments, South over North,	1,000,000
Foreign Consuls, 33 last appointments, South over North,	200,000
Navy, chief officers, 52 last appointments, south over North,	400,000
Army, chief officers, 36 last appointments, south over north,	200.000
Fortifications, south over north,	12,000,000
Secretaries and clerks of bureas,	2,000,000
For building six jails in the District of Columbia, to aid in the abominable *slave trade*,	197,000
Virginia claims for services performed in the Revolution, over drawn by *forged paper*, (see Mr. Hall's speech in Congress,) over	3,000.000
Making an aggregate of	$19,847,000

over and above the north, while they ought not to have received so much; for our population exceeds theirs in numbers, and we ought to have had the majority of the officers; and we have to furnish *all the cash*, as we have shown above.

This is not all. The Florida war, or great negro hunt, got up by the slaveholders to catch their fugitive slaves has cost the nation, (see Mr. Gidding's speech) 40,000,000 dollars.

The original purchase of Louisiana and Florida, to break up asylums for the poor fugitive slaves, and to increase slave States, and thus add to the burdens and horrors of slavery,	20,000,000
They have cost since their purchase as much more,	20,000,000
The removal of Indians, that slave holders might get their rich lands, and recover fugitive slaves, in violation of the most solemn treaties with them on the part of the government, by a slaveholding administration,	47,000,000
United States Bank Capital sunk in the South which was owned in the North,	21,000,000
Aggregate loss to the North in these items alone,	$108,000,000
Look at another fact. The post office department received from the free States last year, 600,000 dollars more than it cost to carry the mail; while it cost to carry the mail in the South, over and above their receipts, 571,000 dollars. Thus it cost the North to pay southern postage,	571,000

As a specimen of the expenses and receipts of the north and south, let us compare Mass. and Virginia, the famous 'Old Domain,' whose legislature has passed a law that requires all anti slavery publications sent to their post offices, to 'be burned in the presence of a magistrate.' During the year 1833, Massachusetts received for carrying the mails, $84,426,36; and it paid to the department $154.444,45, or $70,018,09 more than cost. Virginia, the same year, received for carrying the mails $234.219,00, and paid to the department only $109,990,16; less than its expenses, $124,228,84.—From the insolent tone in which the South have controlled the affairs of the Post Office department, we should suppose they were bearing all its burdens, if we had not already learned that they claim the right to treat us much as they do their slaves at home. The fact is, men who derive their whole living by swindling, theft and robbery, will not be very particular about the color of the man's face from whom they obtain it. But how does it happen that the expenses of southern mails are so great, and their receipts so small? The following item from the post office law will show. The fourth section enacts 'that no other than a WHITE person shall be engaged in carrying the mail of the United States, either as post rider, or DRIVER of any carriage carrying the mail,' under the penalty of fifty dollars. Any vagabond from Europe, any fugitive from our own prisons may take charge of the U. S. mail; but a native born American citizen, of unimpeachable morals, with property acquired by honest industry, may not, if his skin be dark, guide the horses which draw the carriage in which a bag of newspapers is deposited. The following letter of instruction from the P. M. General to one of his deputies, written in 1828, is a curious commentary on the above law:—'Sir,—The mail may not, in any case whatever, be in the custody of a colored person. If a colored person is employed to lift the mail from the stage into the post office, it does not pass into his custody, but the labor is performed in the presence and under the immediate direction of the WHITE person who has it in custody; but if a COLORED person takes it from a tavern and carries it himself to the office, it comes into his custody during the time of carrying it, which is contrary to law.

I am, &c. JOHN McLEAN.

Remember, reader, every time you pay your postage, that a very large part of it goes to support southern WHITE gentlemen for their superior services. How much southern postmasters are allowed for robbing the mails of anti slavery papers and burning them, we have no statistics to inform us.

Look at another fact. When a surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury of the U. S., it was so divided among the States that each slaveholder able to own *five* slaves received as much as *four* northern freemen; for every *ten* slaves, as much as *seven* northern freemen; for every fifty slaves, as much as thirty one freemen; and each slaveholder owning one hundred slaves, drew as much as sixty one freemen; and in that proportion for more or less in number. And thus they received of our proportion, about $3,400,000. Can any man show why this three millions and four hundred thousand dollars, together with the vast amount arising from the sale of public lands and paid to slaveholders *on account of their slave property*, is not, in principle and in fact, taxation upon the north without representation, the very principle on which the war of the revolution was founded?

The aggregate of northern money appropriated to build up slavery, drawn from the public treasury by the government is $171,718,000.

Do not lose sight of the facts above developed. *First*, we have paid to support the deficiencies in their slave labor system, in the shape of southern losses, $56.000,000 dolars.

Second, We, in the north, are obliged to pay in fact, as a consequence, the whole government expenses, amounting annually to 33,000,000 dollars.

Thirdly, The south have then drawn out that money to build up slavery over and above what has been appropriated to the north, more than 171,000,000. This has been appropriated to enlarge the borders of slavery, to recover fugitive slaves, and to support an *extra* and *undue* proportion of slaveholders in office, that they might rule us with a rod of iron.

In proof, look at facts.

Slaveholders have filled the Presidential chair for forty years, and northern men only *twelve* years; and four out of the twelve it was filled by a 'northern man with southern principles.' Thus 44 years out of 52 they have had all the nominations of Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, the Attorney Generals, District Attorneys and Marshalls, all the nominations for the Cabinets, the officers of the Navy and of the Army, Postmasters, Treasurers and Collectors of revenue, Foreign Ministers, Charge D'Affairs and Consuls. They have, consequently *proscribed* northern *freemen*, however eminently qualified for office, and nominated slaveholding despots to fill most of those important stations. Thus out of the last 12 judges of the Supreme Court *ten* have been from the south and *two* from the north. Foreign Ministers, 30 last, 27 from the south and 3 from the north. Consuls, 33 last, 28 from the south and 5 from the north. Navy, chief officers, 52 last, 47 from the south and 5 from the north. Army, chief officers, 36 last, 28 from the south and 8 from the north. While the north have furnished, since the revolution 1,422,465 soldiers; the south only 283,733.—The greater proportion of Secretaries and Clerks of the Bureaus have also been from the south.

The south have had all the Vice Presidents either in the person of slaveholders or northern men pledged to slavery, ever since the Senate was equally balanced between the north and south. And the south have been able thereby to control the Senate and sanction all the nominations that pleased them, of a slaveholding President, by the casting vote of the Vice President being given to the south.

Out of 77 elections of Presidents pro tem, of the Senate, 61 have been from the south and only 16 have been from the north. Ever since 1811, *every Speaker* in the House of Representatives has been a slaveholder but *two*.—Thus they have been able to secure all the committees of the Senate and House, and therefore secure all the reports in favor of the slave interests.

One would suppose that with all these advantages, together with their superior soil and climate, they must have outstripped the north altogether in prosperity. But what are the facts? Look at the census and you will see the retarding influence of slavery upon the population of the slave states. From this we learn that the increase of population in the free states from 1830 to 1840, was at the rate of 38 per cent, while the increase of *free* population in slave states was only 23 per cent. Why this difference of 15 in the two ratios? No other cause can be assigned than slavery, which drives from the south many of the virtuous, and enterprising, and at the same time deters emigrants from other states and from foreign countries from settling there. The influence of slavery on population is strikingly illustrated by a comparison between Kentucky and Ohio. These two states are of nearly equal areas. Kentucky, however, having about 3,000 square miles more than Ohio. They are separated only by a river, and are both remarkable for the fertility of their soil; but one has, from the beginning, been cursed with slavery, and the other blessed with freedom.—Now mark their respective careers. In 1792 Kentucky was erected into a state, and Ohio in 1802.

Free population of Kentucky.				
1790	61,227,	Ohio a wilderness.		
1800	180,612,	Ohio free pop.		45.360
1810	325,950,	"	"	230,760
1820	437,585,	"	"	581,434
1830	522,704,	"	"	737,903
1840	597,570,	"	"	1,519,467

The representation of the two states in Congress has been as follows—

1802,	Kentucky	6	Ohio	1
1812,	"	9	"	6
1822,	"	12	"	14
1832,	"	13	"	19
1842,	"	10	"	21

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, in a pamphlet published in 1840, draws the following comparison between Virginia and N. York. In 1890, Virginia with 70,000 square miles of territory, contained a population of 749 308. New York, upon a surface of 45,658 square miles, contained a population of 344,120. This statement exhibits in favor of Virginia a difference of 24,242 square miles of territory, and 408,188 in population, which is the double of New York, and 68,600 more. In 1830, after a race of forty years, Virginia is found to contain 1,211,405 souls, and N. York 1,918,608, which exhibits a difference in favor of New York of 607,203. The increase on the part of Virginia will be perceived to be 463,187, starting from a basis more than double as large as that of New York. The increase of New York, upon a basis of 340,120, has been 1,578,391 human beings. Virginia has increased in a ratio of 61 per cent., and New York in that of 566 per cent. The total amount of property in Virginia under the assessment of 1838, was $211,930,508. The aggregate value of real and personal property in New York in 1839, was $654,000,000, exhibiting an excess of capital in N. Y. over Virg. of $442,069,492. Statesmen may differ about policy, or the means to be employed in the promotion of the public good; but surely they ought to be agreed as to what prosperity means.

I think there can be no dispute that New York is a greater, richer, and more prosperous State than Virginia. What has occasioned the difference? There is but one explanation of the facts I have shown. The clog that has staid the march of her people, the incubus that has weighed down her enterprise, strangled her commerce, kept sealed her exhaustless fountains of mineral wealth, and paralyzed her arts, manufactures, and improvements, is NEGRO SLAVERY! These statements were made before the results of the last census were known. By the census of 1840 it appears that in the ten preceding years, the population of Virginia increased 28.392; N. Y. 710,413,—Increase in Virginia was 2.3 per cent. In N. York, 33.7 per cent. In 1739 the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress, that the tonnage of vessels built in the United States was 120,988. Built in the slave states and territories 23,600, or less than one-fifth of the whole! But the difference is still more striking, when we take into consideration the comparative value of the shipping built in the two regions; in the free States the value is $6-311,805, in the slave $704,291. It would be tedious and unprofitable to compare the results of the different branches of manufacture carried on at the north and the south. It is sufficient to state that according to the census, the value of the manufactures in the free states are $334,139,690, in the slave states $83,935,742.

Having already compared Ohio and Kentucky in reference to population, we will pursue the comparison. Let us compare Ohio and Kentucky as to agricultural and mechanical industry. On account of contiguity, and similarity of extent, soil and climate, no two states can, perhaps, be so aptly contrasted for the purpose of illustrating the influence of Slavery. It should also be borne in mind that Kentucky can scarcely be called a cotton state, having in 1840 raised only 607,456 lbs. of that article. Hence the deficiency of agricultural and other products in Kentucky arises, not from a peculiar species of cultivation, but solely from the withering effects of Slavery.

	Ohio.	*Kentucky.*
Wool,	3,685,315 lbs.	1,786.842
Wheat,	16.571,661 bush.	4,803,152
Hay,	1,022,037 tons,	88,306
Fulling Mills	205	5
Printing Offices,	159	14
Tanneries,	862	387
Commercial houses in foreign trade,	53	5
Value of machinery manufactured,	$876,131	46,074

In one species of manufacture the South apparently excels the North. Of the 9657 distilleries, no less than 7666 are found in the slave States and Territories, and only 1992 in the free States; but unfortunately for the ingenious Yankees, their 1992 distilleries produce more gallons than the whole 7665 in the South. Of the 495 patents granted for new inventions in 1841, only 70 were received by citizens of the slave States. But does not the superior intelligence of the thirteen slave States counterbalance the injury done to their population and to their enterprise? The census must decide. The Richmond (Va.) Compiler presents us with a summary by which we see that of the *white* people, above 20 years of age, there is on an average, in the whole of the slave States, to say nothing of the slaves and free colored inhabitants, a little more than one in every 17 who cannot read and write; while, in the free States, there is only one in 156; and probably a large part of these are emigrants from Europe or the southern states. The census gives us a return of scholars at public charge. Of these, there are in the free States 432,173, slave States 35,580. Ohio alone 51,812, more than the whole thirteen slave States. Let us compare the largest and smallest state in the Union. Virginia has 9,791 scholars at public charge. Rhode Island has 10,912. In the tenth report of the American Sunday School Union we learn that there were in the free States 504,836 scholars, and in the slave States 82,532 scholars. N. York alone had about twice as many as the 13 slave States. It would be easy to show that the slave States are in a more deplorable condition in regard to their military weakness—their disregard of human life, and their horrible state of morals, than in their ignorance and want of enterprise. But setting these things aside, it may be well to inquire how the South, being a minority, have ruled the nation? Or perhaps to inquire how the slaveholders of the South have ruled the nation; for there are probably not more than half a million of real slave owners in the United States. Though they are the minority, they have the balance of power in both the great political parties; and neither of the parties dare resist its demands on peril of certain defeat. However much the South may appear to be divided on some points they will always unite to support Southern Institutions. Hence no executive officer of the general goverment can be elected by either party, who is not a slaveholder or pledged to the support of slavery. Individuals may lament their position, but as long as they retain their connection with either of the parties, they cannot help themselves. If the so called Whig and Democratic parties were not lamentably corrupt in other respects, their position in relation to slavery is such as should lead every Abolitionist to cut loose from them at once.

Startling.—At the late dinner given by the Duke of Wellington, on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, it is stated in the papers that the Duke sat at the head of the table, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on his right hand, and GENERAL WASHINGTON on his left! By a curious coincidence this is the name and title of an old Prussian officer then on a visit to London.

The following original toast was given at the late 4th of July anniversary, somewhere 'out west:'

Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America—*very much obliged to him.*

LIVES LOST.—No less than twenty seven persons lost their lives in the neighborhood of Chester, Pa., during the late severe storm.

Governor KAVANAGH, is on a visit to Boston.

Letter from the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

The following letter from Mr. Adams, was read on the occasion of the recent celebration of West-India Emancipation in Bangor.

To ASA WALKER, C. A. STACKPOLE, and F. M. SABINE, Esqrs, Committee of Correspondence of a Meeting of the Citizens of Bangor and its vicinity holden on the 27th of May, 1843.

Quincy, 4th July, 1843.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I have received your letter of the 9th ult. and perhaps in answering it, my safest and most prudent course would be to express my regret, that the precarious state of my health, and particularly of my voice would not warrant me in undertaking an engagement to deliver a public address upon any subject whatever, on the first day of next August. This answer I have most reluctantly constrained to give to several other kind invitations to address the people on various subjects in the course of the ensuing summer and autumn. But the occasion of which you propose to celebrate the anniversary, is viewed in lights so entirely different and opposite to each other, that it cannot be denied to have assumed both a religious and a political aspect, and this must be my apology, while returning my thanks for your friendly invitation for frankly unfolding to you other reasons which would have dictated to me the same conclusion even if the state of my health admitted of my compliance with it.

The extinction of SLAVERY from the face of the earth, is a problem, moral, political, religious, which at this moment rocks the foundations of human society throughout the regions of civilized man. It is indeed nothing more nor less than the consummation of the Christian Religion. It is only as *immortal* beings that all mankind can in any sense be said to be born equal—and when the Declaration of Independence affirms, as a self evident truth, that all *men* are born equal, it is precisely the same as if the affirmation had been that all men are born with immortal souls. For take away from man his soul, the immortal spirit that is within him, and he would be a mere tameable beast of the field, and like others of his kind would become the property of his tamer.—Hence it is too, that by the law of nature and of God, man can never be made the property of man. And herein consists the fallacy with which the holders of slaves often delude themselves by assuming that the test of property is human law. The soul of one man cannot by human law be made the property of another. The owner of a slave is the owner of a living corpse; but he is not the owner of a man.

The natural equality of mankind, affirmed by the signers of the Declaration of independence to be *held by them* as self-evident truths, was not so held by their enemies.—It was not so held by the king and parliament of Great Britain. They held the reverse. They held that sovereign power was unlimitable. That the tie of allegiance bound the subject to implicit obedience, and therefore that the natural equality of mankind was a fable. This was the question of the American Revolutionary War. In the progress of that war, France, Spain, the United Netherlands became involved in it. The Governments of France and Spain, absolute monarchies, had no sympathies with the American cause—the rights of human nature. Vergennes had plotted with Gustavus of Sweden the revolution in Sweden from Liberty to despotism. Turgot very shortly before the surrender of Burgoyne, but after our Declaration of Independence, had formally advised Louis the 16th, that it was for the *interest* of France and Spain, that the insurrection in the Anglo American Colonies should be *suppressed.* France and Spain had been *warned* of the remote consequences to them *as owners of colonies* of the success of the Anglo-Americans. But neither Turgot nor Vergennes, nor any one European or American Statesman of that age, foresaw or imagined what would be the consequence, not remote upon their own Governments at home, of the dismemberment of the British Empire and the triumphant establishment by a seven years war on the continent of North America, of an Anglo Saxon, confederate nation on the foundation of the natural equality of mankind, and the inalienable rights of man.

After Louis the 16th, lost his crown, he remembered and bitterly repented the part he had taken on the side of the natural equality of mankind, and the rights of human nature in the American revolutionary war. For the Revolution in France, by which he lost his throne and his life, was another fruit of the same self evident truth, that all men are born equal, and have a RIGHT to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, *without infringing* upon the same right of all other men.

Until the day of the Declaration of Independence, the condition of Slavery was recognized as lawful in ALL the English colonies. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, established three years after the Declaration of Independence, adopted its self evident truths, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth under that Constitution judicially decided that Slavery within the Commonweath was thereby *ipso facto* abolished. Since that day, there has not been a slave within the State.

The author of the Declaration of Independence was a Slaveholder. His self evident truths taught him that Slaveholding was an outrage upon the natural rights of mankind, at least as parliamentary taxation without representation. He held that opinion to his dying day. He introduced it into his draught of the Declaration of Independence itself, imputing the existence of Slavery in Virginia to George the third, as one of the crimes which proved him to be a tyrant unfit to rule over a free people.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence there were at least twenty slaveholders—probably thirty. They could not stomach the application of the self evident truths to themselves, and they lopped it off as an unsightly excresence upon the tree of Liberty. But his grandson and executor has carefully preserved it in the double form of print and fac simile, in the edition which he has published of his writings, and there it stands, an unanswerable testimonial to posterity, that in the roll of American Abolitionists, first and foremost after the name of George Washington, is that of *Thomas Jefferson.*

The result of the North American Revolutionary War had prepared the minds of the people of the British Islands, to contemplate with calm composure the new principle engrafted upon the association of the civilized race of man, the self evident truth, the natural equality of mankind and the rights of man. They have waged against it a cruel and disastrous war of seven years. Hundreds of thousands of valiant Britons have fallen victims, hundreds of millions of British treasure had been squandered to sustain the principle of illimitable sovereignty against the principle of illimitable human rights.—The prize of the conflict was the liberty and the immortal soul of man. The contest was over between Britain and her children. The Lord of Hosts had decided the wager of battle. Human liberty was triumphant, and a new confederation entered upon the field of human affairs, with the Urim and Thummim of the Law from Sinai. "Light and Right" inscribed upon her bosom, and upon the diadem around her brow, "Holiness to the Lord."

But while this contest had been in progress both of intellectual conflict, and of mortal combat, the same question of human right against lawless power had been started in the land of both the combatants parties to this controversy. The question of the American revolution had been of political government in the relations of Sovereign and Subject. Anthony Benezet a native of France, settled in Pennsylvania, a member of the Society of Friends, and Granville Sharp an English Philanthropist at London were at the same time blowing the bugle horn of human liberty, and the natural equality of mankind against the institution of Slavery, practiced from time immemorial by all nations, ancient and modern. There were two modes of Slavery which had crept in upon the relations of mankind to one another, first as the results of war, by the right of conquest and secondly by the voluntary servitude of the feudal system. They had both become odious by the silent progress of Christianity. The practice of enslaving enemies taken in war had already ceased between christian nations. The traffic in Slaves had been denounced by the popular writers both of France and England—by Locke, Addison, and Sterne, as well as by Raynal, Rosseau, Montesquieu and Voltaire. It was everywhere practiced, till just after the close of the American Revolutionary war arose the cry for the abolition of the African Slave trade. The first assault of the Reformers was upon the trade which was prosecuted with such atrocious cruelty that the mere narative of its ordinary details excited disgust and horror. "Sweet are the uses of adversity" saith Shakespeare and "In the day of Adversity *consider*," saith yet higher authority.

In the summer of 1783—when the results of the Revolutionary War presented themselves to the people of the British Islands in the darkest form of adversity, they had, and they improved the opportunity, of considering the principle for which, and the principles against which, they so obstinately and fiercely contended. Their warfare had been against the self evident truth of human rights.—Thomas Clarkson a member of the Society of Friends with two or three other Englishmen, associated themselves together with the purpose of arraying the *power* of the British Empire, for the total abolition of slavery through the earth; and the commission with which they went forth to regenerate the race of man, by leading captivity captive, was the same identical self evident truth against which Britain had just closed her relentless war, in humiliation and defeat. She was now to make the indentical principle the inscription upon her banners—to war against *Slavery* for the natural rights of mankind, and proclaim the jubilee shout of *Liberty* throughout the land—throughout the globe.

Of that undertaking Clarkson himself has written the history. He had shown in what small beginnings it commenced, by what slow and almost imperceptible progress it advanced—by what interests, prejudices and passions, it was perpetually obstructed.—How many years it was before it could obtain admission to the hall of legislation in the British House of Commons. How in the meantime it had been silently making its way to the hearts of the British people.—How many struggles of argument and of eloquence, it had to encounter before it could lay prostrate all opposition at its feet—and how this emanation of the Christian faith, after waiting eighteen hundred years for its developement, came down at last like a mighty flood, and is even now under the red cross of St. George, overflowing from the white cliffs of Albion, and sweeping the slave trade and slavery from the face of the terraqueous globe.

People of that renowned Island! children of the land of our Forefathers, proceed, pro-

ceed in this glorious career, till the whole earth shall be redeemed from the greatest curse that has ever afflicted the human race—proceed until millions upon millions of your brethren of the human race, restored to the rights with which they were endowed by your and their Creator, but of which they have been robbed by ruffians of their own race, shall send their choral shouts of redemption to the skies in blessings upon your names—Oh! with what pungent mortification and shame must I confess that in the transcendent glories of that day, our names will not be associated with yours!—May Heaven in mercy grant that we may be spared the deeper damnation of seeing our names recorded not among the Liberators but with the oppressors of mankind!

Fellow citizens! the first impulse of the regeneration of human liberty came from us; the fourth of July is our anniversary day. Then was the principle proclaimed to the world as that which was to be the vital spark of our existence as a community among the nations of the earth. This is the brightness of our glory and of this we cannot be bereaved. But how can we presume to share in the festivities and unite in the songs of triumph of the first of August! Have we emancipated our slaves? Have we mulcted ourselves in a hundred millions of dollars to persuade and prevail upon the manstealer to relinquish his grasp upon his prey? Have we encompassed sea and land, and sounded the clarion of freedom to the four ends of heaven to break the chain of slavery in the four quarters of the earth?—Has the unction of our eloquence moved the bowels of compassion of the Holy pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church to give his commands to his christian flock against slavery and the slave-trade? Have we softened the heart of the fiery Musselman of Tunis, the follower of the war-denouncing prophet of Mecca, to proclaim liberty throughout his land? Are *we* carrying into Hindoostan the inexpressible blessings of emancipation? Are *we* bursting open the everlasting gates, and overleaping the walls of China, to introduce into that benighted empire in one concentrated sunbeam, the light of civil and of christian liberty? Oh no my countrymen! No! nothing of all this! Instead of all this are *we* not suffering our own hands to be manacled, and our own feet to be fettered with the chains of slavery? Is it not enough to be told that by a fraudulent perversion of language in the Constitution of the United States, we have falsified the Constitution itself, by admitting into both the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government an overwhelming representation of one species of *property* to the exclusion of all others, and that the odious property in slaves?

Is it not enough, that by this exclusive privilege of property representation confined to one section of the country, an irresistible ascendency in the action of the general government has been secured, not indeed to that section, but to an oligarchy of slaveholders in that section—to the cruel oppression of the poor in that same section itself? Is it not enough that by the operation of this radical iniquity in the organization of the government, an immense disproportion of all officers from the highest to the lowest, civil, military, naval, executive and judicial, are held by slaveholders? Have we not seen the sacred right of petition totally suppressed for the people of the free states during a succession of years, and it is not yet inexorably suppressed? Have we not seen for the last twenty years the Constitution and solemn treaties with foreign nations, trampled on by cruel oppression and lawless imprisonment of colored mariners in the Southern States? In cold blooded defiance of a solemn adjudication by a Southern judge in the Circuit Court of the Union? And is this not enough? Have not the people of the free States been required to renounce for their citizens the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury, and to coerce that base surrender of the only practical security to personal rights? Have not the slave breeders, by State Legislation, subjected to fine and imprisonment the free states for merely coming within their jurisdiction? Have we not tamely submitted for years, to the daily violation of the freedom of the Post Office and of the Press, by a committee of seal-breakers: and have we not seen a sworn Post Master General, formerly avow, that though he could not license this cut throat protection of the peculair institution, the perpetrators of this highway robbery must justify themselves by the plea of necessity. And has the pillory or the penitentiary been the reward of that Post-Master General? Have we not seen printing presses destroyed—Halls erected for the promotion of human freedom leveled with the dust and consumed by fire, and wanton unprovoked murder perpetrated with impunity by slave-mongers? Have we not seen human beings, made in the likeness of God, and endowed with immortal souls, burnt at they stake, not for their offences but for their color? Are not the journals of our Senate disgraced by Resolutions calling for *war* to indemnify the slave pirates of the Enterprize and the Creole, for the self-emancipation of their slaves, and to inflict vengeance, by a death of torture, upon the heroic self-deliverance of Madison Washington? Have we not been fifteen years plotting rebellion against our neighbor Republic of Mexico, for abolishing Slavery throughout all her Provinces? Have we not aided and abetted one of her provinces in insurrection against her for that cause? And have we not invaded openly and sword in hand another of her Provences, and all to effect her dismemberment and add more Slave States to our confederacy? Has the cry of war for the conquest of Mexico, for the expansion of re-instituted slavery, for the robbery of Priests and the plunder of Religous Establishments yet subsided? Have the pettifogging, hair-splitting, nonsensical, and yet inflammatory bickerings about the right of search, pandering to the thirst for revenge in France, panting for war to prostrate the disputed title of her being, has the sound of this war trumpet yet faded away upon our ears? Has the supreme and unparalled absurdity of stipulating by treaty to keep a squadron of eighty guns for five years without intermission upon the coast of Africa to suppress the African slave trade, and at the same time denying at the point of the bayonet, the right of that squadron to board or examine any slaver all but sinking under a cargo of victims, if she but hoist a foreign flag,—has this diplomatic bone been yet picked clean? Or is our *indirect* participation in the African slave-trade to be protected at whatever expense of blood and treasure? Is the Supreme Exec. chief of this Commonwealth set to speak not for himself, but for her whole people, and pledge *them* to shoulder their muskets, and endorse their knapsacks against the fanatical, non-resistant abolitionists, whenever the overseers may please to raise the bloody flag with the swindling watchword of the UNION? Oh! my friends! I have not the heart to join in the festivity on the first of August, the British anniversary of disenthralled humanity, while all this and infinitely more than I could tell—but that I would spare the blushes of my country—weigh down my spirits, with the uncertainty, sinking into my grave as I am, whether she is doomed to be numbered among the first Liberators or the last oppressors of the race of immortal man.

Let the long trodden down African, restored by the cheering voice and christian hand of Britain, to his primitive right and condition of manhood, clap his hands and shout for joy on the Anniversary of the first of August. Let the lordly Britton strip off much of his pride on other days of the year, and reserve it all for the pride of conscious beneficence on that day. What lover of classical learning can read the account in Livy or in Plutarch, of the restoration to freedom of the Grecian cities by the Roman Consul Flaminius, without feeling his bosom heave and his blood flow cheerily in his veins? The heart leaps with sympathy when we read that, on the first proclamation by the herald, the immense assembled multitude in the tumult of astonishment and joy, could scarcely believe their own ears—that they called back the herald and made him repeat the proclamation—and then—"Tum ab eerto jam gandio tantus cum clamore plausus est ortus, totiesque repetitus, ut facile appareret, nihil omnium bonorum multitudini gratius quam libertatem esse." Then rang the welkin with long and redoubled shouts of exultation, clearly proving that of all the enjoyments accessible to the hearts of men, nothing is so delightful to them as Liberty. Upwards of two thousand years have revolved since that day, and the first of August is to the Briton of this age what the day of the proclamation of Flaminius was to the ancient Roman Yes—let them celebrate the 1st of August as a day to them of deliverance and of glory—and leave to us the plesant employment of commenting upon their motives, of devising means to shelter the African slave from their search, and of squandering millions to support on a pestilential coast a squadron of the stripes and stars, with instructions sooner to scuttle their ships than to molest the Pirate slaver who shall make his flag-staff the herald of a lie.

Apologising to you, gentlemen, for the length of this letter, I will close it with an ejaculation to Heaven, that *you* may live to substitute for the first of August, the day when *slavery* shall be proclaimed a word without a meaning in all the languages of the earth, and when the power of emancipation shall be extinguished in Universal Freedom. To share in the jubilant chorus of that day, if my voice could burst from the cerements of the tomb, it should be to shout Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! let the earth rejoice and be glad.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Another Slave Case.

A colored man named James Johnson—of unexceptionable character, and for five years a resident of the North—was lately arrested as a fugitive slave in Princeton, N. Jersey. The case was tried by a jury who gave a verdict in favor of the master. Johnson, on being surrendered to the claimant was immediately ironed and placed in a wagon. He, however, succeeded in jumping out, and making his escape. The matter was finally settled, by a lady, who advanced $500 to buy the negro's freedom, other citizens of Princeton agreeing to pay the master the balance of his demand, which was about $100. The negro agreed to serve the lady five years at the rate of $100 a year, in consideration of the $500 she advanced for him.

We learn by the Trenton State Gazette that "in the fracas, some of the students from the South took part, and a few dirks and knives appeared." A fine commentary that upon the religion of Princeton *Theological Seminary.*—Kidnappers with dirks and knives, *Theological Students!* Oh what must be the consummate hypocrisy—the sham—the hollow heartedness of the religion of Princeton, when its Professors are the advocates of eternal slavery on Gospel principles; and their pupils—who will be seeking northern settlements perhaps, soon—are the bullying, braggadocia, cut-throat slaveholders.—[Essex Transcript.]

From the Bangor Gazette.

Pennsylvania.

MR. EDITOR:—The following extract of a letter received from a gentleman resident in western Pennsylvania, formerly a citizen of this State, may be interesting to your readers.

W.

"The cause of abolitionism, attempt to conceal it as we may, is making rapid strides in this part of Pennsylvania. Beaver and Washington District have put in nomination for Congress a noble man—Dr. Le Moyne of Washington borough. He is such a man that had he remained with the party to which he was formerly united, he must have been popular. Let me whisper in your year—he *will* be popular as a Liberty man. I am not a supporter, as you well know, of your party: but it needs no prophetic vision to see that the 'cloud,' once ridiculed, is destined ere long to rule in the ascendant. There are many, very many, real friends of the Slave here, and when they see a way, they will work till a brighter star shall appear in the West, than that which now gleams so brightly over New England."

LIBERAL.—Samuel Appleton, Esq., of Boston, has given $10,000 to Dartmouth College. How much wiser it is for the rich to do good, with their money, while living, than to leave it, like Stephen Girard, for trustees to squander, and waste, after the devisor's death.

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

Oxford Convention.

This Convention was held at the Court House in Paris, Aug. 16, where ——* was chosen chairman, and J. W. Bragg, Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, of which Z. Robinson Esq., was chairman, and another on nominations for county officers.

The following resolutions after discussion were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we cherish the strongest attachment to the principles of genuine democracy, which is the eternal enemy of despotism in every shape and form—which asserts and defends everywhere the natural rights of man,—which is the twin of justice, philanthropy and honesty, and which is as much opposed to doing wrong as to suffering wrong.

2. Resolved, That slavery is the source of innumerable wrongs,—'The sum of villainies,'—'The bane of our national prosperity and the *concentrated essence of despotism.*'

3. Resolved, That the government of these U. S. was designed to be a free government of a free people; to establish justice and secure liberty, and it was confidently believed, at the time of its establishment that the slavery which then existed in some of the states, would soon disappear under the influence of its principles.

4. Resolved, That the just expectations of our fathers have been wofully disappointed, and slavery instead of disappearing, has continued to exist, growing stronger and stronger, dishonoring our national character in the eyes of all the world, not excepting the Mahometans, striking at and breaking down all the guaranties of our most sacred rights, involving us in continual difficulty and strife at home and abroad, consuming the hard earnings of free labor without paying for them, usurping the control of the government, infusing into every department of its administration a spirit hostile to freedom.

5. Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. S. does not give Congress the right to legislate away the inalienable rights of *any* person, nor does it confer on Congress or any branch of the government any power in any way to favor slavery; therefore, all laws, treaties and decisions, and all proceedings, whether peaceful or warlike, which sustain or recognize slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, or in American vessels upon the high seas, are unconstitutional and wrong.

6. Resolved, That because neither the whig nor democratic party as *such* acts upon these principles, although many in both, admit that they are sound, constitutional and vitally important, we are constrained to revive the old original party of independence and the Constitution—the *Liberty Party.*

7. Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to these U. S. would be an exercise of power alike contrary to the Constitution, peace and best interest of the nation; and calculated to work a speedy dissolution of the Union.

8. Resolved, That the law which was passed by the Legislature of Florida in Feb. 1842, whereby free colored persons of said territory are liable to be sold into slavery for 99 years; and free colored citizens of Maine or any other State *may* be subjected to the same liability, is a most arbitrary and unwarantable exercise of despotic power, alike at war with the Constitution, with the principles of liberty and the rights of the citizens of this republic, and that the Representative to congress from this District with others in voting against the repeal of said law, has shown himself totally unworthy of the confidence of a free people and especially of his constituents.

9. Resolved, That the time has folly come when every true abolitionist should distinguish himself, as such, at the polls.

10. Resolved, That the success of our principles depends much on the wide circulation of an able paper which is faithfully and fearlessly devoted to the principles of genuine Democracy—of the Liberty Party, and that such is the character of the *Liberty Standard* published at Hallowell; and that we will endeavor in all suitable ways to extend the circulation of the same.

11. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the moral worth and abilities of Gen. James Appleton, to discharge the duties of chief magistaate of this state, and we will use all suitable means to secure his election.

12. Resolved, by that portion of delegates, composing this convention from that part of the County of Oxford, which is classed with the County of Lincoln forming the 4th Congressional District, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Charles C. Cone as a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

13. Resolved, That the County Committee be requested to furnish printed ballots to the several towns in this Senatorial District immediately.

14. Resolved, That the recent exclusion of Rev. Mr. Mars from the usual rights and civilities of the Steamboat Huntress running from Bangor to Portland, on account of his color, was a specimen of meanness and injustice worthy of the deepest abhorrence and rebuke, and ought to exclude that Boat from the patronage of all respectable citizens.

*[In looking over the papers handed us by the Secretary, we find they contain simply the resolutions adopted. Will he please forward the other proceedings? ED.]

As a young lady of this city was on her way to school, yesterday, she was attacked by a surly dog and had her clothes much torn and her ancle badly lacerated. The dog was immediately shot. He was supposed by some to be mad. The probablity is, however, that he was not.—*Bangor Daily Gazette.*

For the Liberty Standard.

The Kennebec Journal, with its wonted shrewdness, represents the Liberty party as counteracting the very objects which they themselves propose, and specifies Texas, as a case in point. Mr. Severance is a candidate for Congress, and in agreement with the Liberty party, is opposed to the admission of Texas to the Union, and therefore, as they are opposed to the election of Mr. S. they are opposing one of their own objects. This is somewhat plausible, and the Whig papers have seized it as quite conclusive of the whole matter. Let us look at the facts and principles involved in the statements of the Journal.

1st. I object to Mr. S. for, while I doubt not he would vote correctly on the Texas, and many other questions, yet he does not attach that importance to the great principles of civil freedom, nor does be manifest that abhorrence of American Slavery, which is necessary to obtain the votes of abolitionists. This is proved by the fact, that he advocates Mr. Clay as a fit man for President of the U. S. It is utterly vain for any man to ask for abolition votes, who is in favour of a Slaveholder for President. Slavery will never be put down, by putting Slaveholders up.

2d. I object to him, because he adheres to a party that has never taken one step, nor uttered one word in opposition to slavery. Whether the Whigs are more or less in favour of abolition than the Democratic party, is of little moment; since we want no half-way men, nor half-way measures, come from what party they may.

3d. I object to voting for Mr. S. because I am desirous that the vote I put into the ballot box, should be expressive of my hostility to Slavery, but a vote for Mr. S. will only tell in favour of the Whigs, and not at all on the question of Slavery.

4th. It is not necessary to vote for Mr. S. or choose between him and the Democratic candidate for Congress, inasmuch as we have a candidate of our own, who in all respects is equal to Mr. S. and in the matter of liberty, incomparably his superior; for while Mr. May considers the great principles of civil liberty, upon which our government purports to be founded, paramount to all mere party or local considerations, Mr. Severance is chiefly intent on sustaining the whig party,—a party that has never yet avowed the Doctrine of Liberty as the object for which it is contending.

I admit that it is important to resist the admission of Texas to the American Union, but it no where appears that the Democrats are more willing to consent to this measure than the whigs; beside it must be recollected that if the Liberty party nomination will have the effect to keep one whig, in the Kennebec District, out of Congress, it tends by the same rule to prevent the election of six Democrats of other Districts to Congress; for I have not heard it pretended that under any circumstances there was any probably that the Whigs would elect more than one member; so that if on the assumption of the Journal, we lose one way, it is quite certain we shall more than make it up another. But Mr. Severance is not opposed to the increase of perties, except that it may interpose with bis election, for after that he is quite willing we should have as many parties as we choose!

A. B.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY:—The Freewill Baptist Repository of August 5th, says that the statement in regard to one or both of the Editors of the Repository applying to 'a certain man' for funds to start their paper, and that the argument used by them was that there was dissatisfaction with the Star on account of its anti-slavery character, is absolutely false and says it cannot be proved—some of Dr. Buzzell's friend have informed me that I am the 'certain man' alluded to, I therefore wish through the Standard to state a few facts. Dr. James M. Buzzell, one of the editors of the Repository called on me and said a large proportion of the subscribers to the Star were dissatisfied on account of the cause the Star took in regard to Slavery, Missions, &c. he said it was best for us to take care of our *white slaves and heathens* at home and that he and others were about starting a paper that would take an opposite course, and wanted me to take five hundred dollars in the establishment, he said in a short time we should take the most of the subscribers from the Star, and that the proprietors of that paper would find it for their interest to sell us the balance for a mere trifle, our paper would then be the leading paper in the denomination and the money would pay twenty five or more per cent.—shortly after this conversation, Elder Andrew Hobson a Freewill Baptist Minister called on me and requested to know if I was about to assist Dr. Buzzell to start a pro-slavery paper in opposition to the Star, I informed Eld. Hobson that Dr. Buzzell had applied to me for that purpose, but I had no intention of assisting him in the undertaking and asked Eld. Hobson what led him to suppose that I was—he informed me that he was told so by Dr. Buzzell—inasmuch as one or both the editors of the Repository denies this and calls for the evidence, here it is.

STANDISH, August 11, 1843.

Dear Sir—As you wish me to state to you the conversation that took place between Dr. Buzzell and myself in relation to the publication of his paper, I will give it to you as near as I can relate—Dr. Buzzell observed to me that he and his father intended to publish a religious paper as a large portion of the Freewill Baptists were dissatisfied with the Morning Star on the account of its siding in politics, and having so much to say on the *abolition of slavery*, and also begging so much for money, and that it was his opinion that the financial concern of the Morning Star were not conducted in an honest manner. I made some inquiry in relation to his plan and he told me that they thought of establishing it in Gorham, that a number of individuals would assist in putting it in operation, and that you would put in somewhere between one & five hundred dollars which was the cause of my embracing the first opportunity to inquire of you whether you intended to assist in establishing a paper of that description, as he told me the course that he should pursue in relation to the subject of slavery and some other things.

Yours, ANDREW HOBSON.

CALEB HODSDON, Esq. Gorham.

I will now leave it for the public to judge whether one or both the editors of the Repository called on a 'certain man' for funds to start a pro-slavery paper, and will for the present leave the subject by asking one or both the editors of the Repository what other stories 'a certain man' has told he cannot prove.

CALEB HODSDON.

Gorham, August 14, 1843.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, AUGUST 23, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

For Governor,

JAMES APPLETON,

PORTLAND.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.
BURLEIGH SMART.

Second District.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

Third District.
SETH MAY.

Fourth District,
CHARLES C. CONE.

Fifth District.
HENRY MC'CRILLIS.

Sixth District.
DAVID SHEPHERD.

Seventh District.
SAMUEL M. POND.

State and County Nominations.

Senators—Lincoln District.
JOHN BOYNTON, Wiscasset.
SAMUEL PICKARD, Lewiston.
ABNER H. WADE, Woolwich.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Bath.

County Treasurer.
JOHN M. BAILEY, Woolwich.

Clerk of Courts.
BENJAMIN BARRON, Topsham.

County Commissioner.
JOTHAM DONNELL, Alna.

Senators—Kennebec.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Winthrop.
PAUL STICKNEY, Hallowell.
EBENEZER G. EATON, Greene.

County Commissioners.
WASH'TON WILCOX, Monmouth.
JONA. GARLAND, Winslow.

Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM HASTINGS, Augusta,

County Treasurer.
ELIHU ROBINSON, Augusta.

Senators—Somerset.
ELEAZER COBURN, Bloomfield.
JOHN BICKNELL, Madison.

County Treasurer.
WM. B. MORRELL, Skowhegan,

Clerk of Courts.
OTIS RICHARDSON, Mercer.

County Attorney.
JUDAH M'CLELLAN, Bloomfield.

County Commissioners.
JOSIAH FRENCH, Solon.
WILLIAM E. FOLSOM, Starks.
SAMUEL HARTWELL, St. Albans.

Senator—Franklin.
CHARLES MORSE, Wilton.

County Commissioners.
CHRISTOPHER DYER, N. Sharon.
SUPPLY B. NORTON, Industry.

County Treasurer.
EBENEZER G. FRASK, Strong.

Senators—Cumberland.
ELIPHALET PACKARD
SARGEANT SHAW
CHARLES WALKER JR.
ENOCH PRATT

Co. Commissioner—DANIEL HALL

Senators—Waldo,
HENRY PAINE
BAILEY PIERCE
VARNUM S. ROSE

Co. Commissioners—HENRY H. SHERMAN
JOHN MC'CLURE
Co. Treasurer—WM. O. POOR

Senator—Washington.
PETER TALBOT

Co. Treasurer—WM. A. CROCKER
Co. Commissioner—NATH'L LAMB

Senators—York.
THEODORE WELLS
GILBERT TARBOX
WILLIAM COBB

Co. Treasurer—NATH'L BRACKETT
Co. Commissioner—SAM'L WIGGIN

Senators—Penobscot.
EDWARD FAIRFIELD
DAVID BARKER
FRANCIS SHEPHERD

Co. Commissioner—JOSEPH C. SMALL
Clerk of Courts—CONY FOSTER
County Treasurer—JOHN NOURSE

Senator—Piscataquis.
WM. F. GALLISON
Co. Commissioner—ELIPH'T HASKELL
Co. Treasurer—B. B. VAUGHAN

Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden's Letter

This gentleman has published a long le[tter] in defence of his course in congress, wh[ich] was made a subject of animadversion in [the] Liberty Party State Address. Previously, ho[w]ever, to the publication of this letter, the ch[air]man of the committee which issued the [ad]dress published his explanatory letter, inser[ted] in the Standard two weeks since.

The principal ground of complaint was [that] after giving notice of an intention to move the repeal of the 21st rule, he afterwards, [for] political reasons, abandoned the object. [His] defence is, that no possible opportunity oc[cur]red to do more than simply offer the resolu[tion], which was done. The history of all pa[rties] and of most public men on the subject of [sla]very, and the time of these sessions of cong[ress] afford ground to those unacquainted with [the] particular process of business, for a presu[mp]tion like that in the Address. The j[ournal] alone does not show a sufficient reason [for] Mr. Fessenden's course. We, however, [give] full credit to his explanation, and, as the [pub]lished proceedings did not fairly present [it] to the country, he as Mr. Adams did, [should] have published the facts.

But we think it just to add a remark or [two] on this subject. There was no ground for [the] acrimony of the gentleman's style. He c[har]ges the Address with 'willful and delib[erate] falsehood,'—and the committee with [being] 'more anxious to have their charges belie[ved] than about their truth,'—that the promi[nent] men in the liberty party are 'political hy[po]crites' and 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' [and] alledges that that party is 'founded in mis[rep]resentation and fraud.' It was certainly in[cum]bent on him to pay more respect to his strictures on those who unjustly impugn [the] motives of others.

He should also have borne in mind the [fact] that after he was elected to congress, and Smith, his opponent, had published a state[ment] in the Globe saying that Mr. Fessenden [was] successful on account of his abolitionism [—] he, to retain a favorable position for him[self] and his party with the overseers, published [a de]nial stating that he was not an abolitionis[t, but] he was 'opposed to violating the compro[mises] of the constitution.' We called on him at [the] time, through the Advocate of Freedom, as [an] honorable man, to remove the insinuation, abolitionists not being willing he should [hold] fellowship with slaveholders at their exp[ense]. *No explanation was ever made.* But these [facts] probably were not known to the writer of [the] address.

While we have sincere respect for Mr. [Fes]senden as a worthy and honorable man, [we] think justice compels us to dissent some[what] from Mr. Walker's admissions, and from [his] own statement in one particular. He says

'Their votes (his whig colleagues) like [mine] stand recorded upon all these questions, [as] opposed to any thing in the remotest deg[ree] resembling the slightest legislative interfe[rence] with the right of petition, or infringemen[t of] the rights of humanity.'

Mr. Fessenden did vote for the Gag of [the] Extra Session, and it was there the whig p[arty] in congress, under the screws of party exi[gen]cy, sold its integrity, which could never a[fter]wards be recovered. The rule then ado[pted] was in violation of the right of petition, [and] the same, in every essential respect on [that] point as that which has ever since existe[d]. As he has obtained certificates from Mr. [Ad]ams and Mr. Slade in his favor, (Mr. A. do[ubt]less referring to the regular sessions,) we will quote Mr. Adams. In his great W[ey]mouth Speech, and referring to the proce[ed]ings on the 21st rule at the Extra Session, [he] says:

'Where the south cannot effect its ob[ject] by brow beating, she wheedles. *The re[sci]tion of the Gag rule* * * was effected in [this] manner, &c. * * * The good nature [of] free representation, circumvented by [a] show of compromise, yielded to the exclu[sion] of petitions for that session, and never re[cov]ered the right. The yielders comme[nded] themselves by their concession to the feelings of the South, and she patted them [on] the back as good honest fellows, albeit ab[oli]tionists, and laughed in her sleeves to [see] how easily yankee conuing could be ou[twit]ted. *This compromising with principle to* [a]pease the south, is one of the means of ob[tain]ing personal influence with the south.' [Mr.] Fessenden must not complain of his own [weak]ness.

There is one aspect in which this ge[ntle]man's communication is important. In [what] light does it present the whig party? D[uring] an entire congress which was in session [lon]ger if we mistake not, than any prece[ding], and with about 40 whig majority, Mr. [Fes]senden declares '*there was no instant of* [time] *when my resolution was in order, or when I* [could] *have done any thing more than move a susp[ension] of the rules to take it up,*' and '*any o[ne can] judge,*' he says elsewhere, '*whether a vote [of two] thirds could have been obtained.*' Here [then] is that 'glorious whig party,' after all its p[rom]ises and professions! Mr. Fessenden [is] not to be blamed after the extra session [he] *could do nothing.* He was surrounded [by a] party, which, as such, would not *allow* h[im an] '*instant*' to defend this great right of the [peo]ple against a rule that party had unanim[ously] adopted. Yet this party, proved thus de[spot]ic and relentless by the confessions of its distingoished members, is again, with unb[lush]ing effrontery, asking the confidence of [aboli]tionists and of the country! Were it rep[laced] in congress, what more could the country [ex]pect than it has already seen?

We hope this gentleman will yet see, [as] many thousands of his fellow citizens hav[e, as] honest and well informed as he, the neces[sity] of a Liberty Party.

STEALING A CHILD.—John Mackler wa[s ar]rested in New Orleans, a few days since [for] stealing an infant, about eight months o[ld]. Are the people of New Orleans, it ma[y be] asked, becoming opposed to baby-stealin[g]? Probably not, as a general thing—but circ[um]stances alter cases. It was a *white* child Mackler stole.

Democrats.

Hanibal Hamlin, of Hampden, has been nominated for Congress in the sixth district. Mr. Hamlin is a most bitter hater of the anti-slavery cause, even of the mobocratic class according to statements of former agents of the M. A. S. S. The overseers will have no trouble with him.

Charles Andrews, now of Dixfield, is nominated for Congress in the fourth district. This is the man, who a few years ago, as we were informed by those present, was a leader of a pro-slavery row in the state house, when Mr. Raymond was addressing a committee of the legislature.—The overseers, if he is elected, will find him a charming *subject*.

But the party in that district is rent.—The district was elongated until it embraces more patriotism than it can manage.—It was extended away to the upper part of Oxford so as to reach Virgil D. Paris, who has been laboring all summer to secure his nomination; but Andrews who has pulled the wires no less assiduously, after a long jangle and strife in the convention, and as it is said after many had left obtained a majority of those present. Rebellion is inevitable. There is a probability that C. C, Cone will be elected.

Oxford Convention.

This was a meeting of the first order. The farmers were engaged in harvesting, and cutting their meadow hay, having been much hindered by foul weather, still there was a good attendance, and of as firm, intelligent and magnanimous spirits as down east people can produce. There is much in their abolition that resembles the bold, rugged, granite hills of Oxford county. This will be seen in their resolutions and proceedings. It is true that liberty dwells among the hills, and their fastnesses have ever been its sanctuary.

The convention took up a subscription of *days* work, to be performed before election, in distributing ballots, documents and papers, in calling other friends into action, in visiting neighbors, townsmen, and towns where the work may not otherwise be done, amounting to THIRTY DAYS, and that number was expected to be doubled.

The convention then agreed to take THIRTEEN HUNDRED copies of 'Seventy Six, No. 3. !! to be distributed throughout the county. That looks like *men*—and men in earnest. It is beginning at the right end, and the results of the whiggery and sham democracy of that county will be seen.

The nomination of the representative to congress for Lincoln and that part of Oxford, C. C. Cone, was warmly responded to, and this gentleman is worthy the entire vote of that district. He was one of the earliest, and has ever been one of the most laborious friends of liberty and the slave. Through much and bitterest hostility he has stood by the cause, and his talents and integrity have rendered it important service. His high moral principles, his acquaintance with business and public affairs, his warm heart and pleasing address, would render his election an honor to the district, and especially to the great principles with which he is identified.

Returning with friend L. Lincoln, the same evening we addressed a small audience hastily collected in Buckfield. The cause is making progress in that town.

The late crops look finely in that direction, especially the corn, which we were surprised to see so heavy and forward.

Whigs and Henry Clay.

It would be difficult to find an instance of grosser imposition on the common sense of men, than the attempt of some whigs to represent that party as anti-slavery with Clay at its head. What would be thought of a temperance society with a sot for its president? or a moral reform society with a notorious debauchee at its head? or an anti-slave-trade organization with Pedro Blanco for its agent. Yet the ridiculous incongruity would be no greater than for the whigs to claim to be anti-slavery. The very fact of their election of Henry Clay as the "embodiment of whig principles," were the other overwhelming evidence wanting, is enough to brand such pretensions with sheer hypocrisy.

Will men Damn their own Prayers?

Christians pray for "good men to rule over us," will they then vote for tyrants and murderers? They pray for the progress of religion, will they then throw insuperable obstacles in the way of their prayers by seeking to have the "wicked bear rule?" Many pray for the emancipation of the slaves, will they then give their political power to rivet their chains? Such persons damn their own prayers, and they have reason to fear, themselves with them.

☞ Mr. Severance is laboring to make capital out of the fact that Mr. May after he voted for Fairfield for Gov. after he voted for the gag, and yet to get votes, claims to be just as good an abolitionist as Mr. May.

Well, Mr. May long since ceased to do evil and learned to do well, while Mr. Severance is tugging hard at his load of *Clay*, and for a candidate for Gov. who rejected petitions for 100 years which he probably lacked the principle to assign. You must try again, neighbor.

The Kennebec Journal says we are quite unreasonable in complaining of the whigs for not making southern whigs abolitionists. This is not correct. We told you in 1840 you could not do that, and consequently, let northern members do as they would, your promises to the abolitionists must prove addle, and so it has resulted. We blame you for such delusive pretensions.

Powder Spoiled!

The democrats in this congressional district have nominated Samuel Wells, Esq., of this town, for representative to Congress. With his party he stands in total hostility to the liberty party, and does not ask their votes. Still he is as strongly opposed to the admission of Texas as the whining editor of the Kennebec Journal. *This we know.*

Your Texan powder is all spoiled, Mr. Severance.

The Kennebec Journal asks why we do not state how Mr. Robinson voted in congress.—We answer, because a deliberate vote against the right of petition, even in one instance, is a total disqualification for office by a free people.

He asks why we do not state that Mr. R's opposition to the doctrine of instruction, "was the reason for his vote. We answer, because it is not true, and Mr. R. never attempted to justify the vote on that ground, as we have the means of knowing.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal says the whigs complain of him for saying so much about abolition, but he tells them he *must* do it or the liberty party will swallow them up. There is strong reason for the complaint of those whigs. Nothing is more obvious than that this editor, in his zeal for his own election, is doing a mortal work in the whig party.

Perhaps it would do Mr. Severance a favor to aid him in advertising the Life of Henry Clay. There appears to be a depository at the Journal office, and the editor is very anxious people should 'walk up and purchase,' No charge for this.

Where are the county officers for Hancock and Aroostook? Will the friends down east look to this?

Mr. Adams' Letter.

It is with no ordinary interest we present that most eloquent, masterly communication to our readers. We believe it exceeds, in some respects, any other production of his life. How noble, how patriotic, how humane! Venerable beloved man! Though confined within the 'cerements of the tomb,' you shall hear the shout, like the sound of many waters, that will proclaim Slavery fallen; and the conspicuous part kind Heaven ordained you to act for the liberties of man, will be a rich reward.

That generous, splendid apostrophe to Great Britain, those burning historical interrogatories of our own country, but above all, the *principles*, and the *soul* of the letter—place it among the highest productions of our country. It unintentionally but most perfectly presents the grand principles, objects, and occasion of the liberty party. On whom shall the mantle of this aged patriot rest? O let the next generation seize it; let them catch the expiring spirit before it goes out forever! Every young person in the nation should read and commit that letter to memory.

We shall publish it next week in the 4th number of 'Seventy Six, and shall we not be authorized to print 10,000 copies?—The good would be incalculable. Send your orders.

☞ A prominent whig in Boston frankly remarked the other day, that the whig party was dead, and could not possibly be revived.

☞ It should be borne in mind by the electors of this district that Mr. Severance approves and defends the votes of our representatives in Congress in favor of the gag of the Extra Session; and also defends Mr. Robinson's gag vote in the senate of Maine. A splendid abolitionist.

Votes! Votes!! Work!!!

Are the friends of Liberty active? Are they circulating the documents? *Is every town* in the different counties to be certainly and seasonably supplied with votes?

Mr Eusebius Hale of Waterville, will visit several towns in his vicinity. Mr Berry of New Sharon, is also expected to go into the field, and also Mr. Richardson of Mercer. Six or eight more in this district ought to spend at least one week for liberty and the slave. Will they not turn out?

Hon. John Otis has declined the nomination for whig Senator from this county. Ship sprung aleak?

Corrections.

An apology is due from us for the proof sheet of last week's paper. The matter was prepared in great haste, and only for our own eye in the proof; but we were obliged to leave for the Oxford Convention without even seeing it. No other one could properly correct it.

In article, "How is it?" for, should "our" vote—read *one*. David Shepherd of *Sebec* instead of "Solon." Greece was obliged to *trade* slightly, not "tread." Other errors were not important.

Unparalleled.

A large democratic convention held recently in Cincinnati resolved, that, among other reasons for the re-election of Van Buren, one was that "HE MIGHT NOT BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE TWO ADAMSES," WHO SERVED BUT ONE TERM. If this is not the *dregs* of "democracy," what will the next revelation be?

False Statement.

The Kennebec Journal has the following: "The Third party politicians who are making a great deal of noise about the abolition of slavery and setting up candidates, are not the men who set the ball in motion, nor are they doing any thing to hasten its progress.—They are not the philanthropists who are dragging forward the car of emancipation, but the loafers who have jumped on to ride, if compelled to go on foot, they will soon tire by the way."

Two weeks since the same paper stated that "all the original abolitionists were opposed to the third party." That story, with a very few exceptions, is unqualifiedly false, as every intelligent man knows. The Liberty Party was commenced, and has been sustained, mainly by the earliest and most devoted friends of the slave, and embraces at this time nearly the entire anti-slavery strength of the country.—The abolitionists of this state will feel themselves highly complimented by this editorial candidate.

LEWISTON CONVENTION.—The call for this will be seen, and no effort must be spared to have a great rally. There are warm hearts there to receive the convention, and men will honor the spot to sustain it. It will be a grand [illegible]. The candidates for representative will be there probably, go and see him.—Wake up the people.

New York.

The Liberty Party in that state will do a splendid thing at their next election, and the reason is plain—they *do the work* and *give the money*. They are prosecuting the tract system with great effect, circulating them by tens of thousands. The vigorous editor of the Liberty Press, while on a tour thus writes:

"A word or two on our prospects. Since I have left home I have made close inquiries of all the friends whom I have seen, and I am satisfied we are destined to disappointment to ourselves and to our enemies. WE SHALL *get more votes than our friends generally expect.* Put me down as sanguine. I am confident our increase will be greater than that of any other State for the last year. New York will give 20,000 votes under our present plan of operations. If from the 1st Sept. to election, the General Agent shall have, as he hopes to do, a dozen good lecturers in the field, besides what volunteers we can muster, we shall add 5,000 more.

I said, put me down, if you will, as *sanguine*; but I believe my calculations have generally tallied closely to the facts, and they will do so at this time. I am not desirous of exaggeration, but my means of information are second perhaps to those of no one in the State, and I would venture 20,000 with only ordinary efforts; and I give you to understand, that of *you* the slave and the Liberty Party men and women of other States expect extraordinary efforts."

Alvan Stewart, Esq., from the eastern part of the state writes as follows:

"On the first of August, was held at Plattsburgh, one of the most interesting Anti-Slavery Conventions I have ever attended, in the whole course of the reformation. The Plattsburgh Convention was for Clinton county. Our friends had spared no pains in getting it up. The Court House was thoroughly filled with reformers and spectators—Liberty Party men to the death of slavery. I spoke at the three meetings seven hours. They raised $66 on the spot for local purposes, to print tickets—and send a friend to organize the county; and during the day they nominated the candidates for county officers.—Clinton county will give the Liberty men a fine example to follow. The towns are alive. I lectured at Keysville. I went to Cambridge, in Vermont, and lectured on Sunday, on political agitation, as well as other things. This town has this year 75 good Liberty votes—last year but 21. The cause flourishes just in proportion to cultivation.

Clinton county has had 1500 tracts, and adopts that system. I do hope that our several counties will hold conventions without delay, and organize and elect delegates to the Buffalo Convention, though all are invited to attend.

Henry Clay.

The good cause prospers. North Carolina has done her duty. The gallant Whigs of Tennesse, fought the good fight on Thursday last. We soon shall have cheering accounts from them. Kentucky will next week add her voice to that of Tennessee. The united acclaim of these States in favor of WHIG PRINCIPLES and HENRY CLAY will arouse the whigs of the Union, to relax no exertion, till they gain the glorious meed of their labors, the triumph of Henry Clay in 1844.—[Philad, U.S. Gaz.]

Debt of the United States.

The following is an official statement of the present condition of the Debt of the United States.

Statement of the U. S. Loans July 8, 1843.

Negociated in	Payable after	
1841	Dec. 31, 1844,	$5,671,976 88
1842	" 1862,	3,418,109 87
1843	" "	4 883,358 36
"	July 1, 1853,	7,000,000 00
		$20,974,455 11

Amount at each rate of interest

	At 6 p. ct.	5 ½ p. ct.	5 2 5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
1841	$2,443,030 02	$3,213,791 86	$16,155	
1842	3,418,109 87			
1843	4,883,358 36			
"		(payable July, 1853.)		$7,000,000
	$10,744 498 25			

Treasury Dep, Register's Office, July 8, 1843.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

The above statement shows the stock debt of the U. S. States to be $20,974,435 11
To which add Treasury notes issued under the act of 21st of Aug., 1843 3,025,554 89

Showing the total debt of the U. S. to be $24,000,000 00

WHIG NOMINATIONS. We learn from the Whig that at the Levant Convention, Elisha H. Allen was nominated for Congress. The old Senate list was nominated, except that Samuel Stetson was substituted for JOSEPH DOANE, *turned Liberty man*. The whigs might further have revised their list on account of the same ill conduct, probably, for it is hard keeping up with the rapid march of public sentiment on this subject.

We understand that in spite of all this the Convention was *decidedly* anti slavery. We shall see. We forewarn the Southrons to 'stand from under, and not let this thunder of the Northern whigs' strike them *perpendicular*. It is a gone case with them if it should.

Seriously, Gentlemen whigs, isn't it rather late in the day? How much gullibility in the abolitionists do you presume upon?
Bangor Gazette.

A HARD IF NOT A HOPELESS CASE.—The Richmond Star tells a story of an intemperate woman in that city, which furnishes a melancholy illustration of the dreadful thraldom in which the confirmed inebriate is held by *appetite*. She was sick, as her friends supposed, unto death, and so confident were they of her speedy dissolution that her shroud was prepared. Unexpectedly, however, she recovered, and the first thing she did was to *sell the shroud for liquor!* We can imagine no one more hardened and degraded than this wretched woman, except the grog-seller who let her have the liquor.

GOOD. A sailor, a few days ago, got thrown from a railroad car on one of the Eastern roads. When they called to see what he would demand for damages, he said he thought that it might be worth a *dollar a foot, more or less!* and he thought the distance he was pitched was about *fifteen feet*. He was accordingly willing to take fifteen dollars, or he would wait until the distance was measured. They paid him without any hesitation.

If our dairy women would generally follow the English plan of making butter, they would not only improve the quality but increase the quantity. The plan is simply to *scald* the milk immediately after it is taken from the cows, and then put it away in shallow pans in a cool place. This keeps the milk sweet until all the cream has risen to the top, and greatly improves the flavor of the butter. Mr. Cushing, at his splendid establishment in Watertown, has all his butter manufactured in this way; and it is of a quality such as we seldom see in the market.—[Boston Mail.]

A SLAVER.—Capt. Lane, of the brig Russian, from Trinidad, at New York, reports that a Spanish Guineaman arrived at that port on the 2d June, and landed her cargo, consisting of 420 slaves. They were landed about five miles to leeward of the town of Trinidad. The vessel and cargo are the property of Don Pedro Blanco, Esq. (the famous negro stealer.) The vessel was overhauling and refitting with great despatch for another voyage. She would sail in about 15 days.

A correspondent of the New York American in allusion to Hon. John Quincy Adams, remarks that it is sad to think that a mind so gifted, so stored with knowledge, attained by unremitted study during a great portion of a century—an intellect so active, so lofty, and sagacious—statesmanship so wise and courageous—must, in the order of nature, so soon cease to be; and adds:—"I sincerely concur with the worthy captain of one of our steamboats, who said to me the other day, 'Oh, that we could take the *engine* out of the old Adams, and put it into a *new hull!*'"

SOUTHERN MORALS.—A few minutes after the Washington City Court adjourned on Friday, a fracas took place between James Hoban, Esq., one of Mr. Dowen's counsel, and Wm. Thompson, *a Justice of the Peace.* The cause was understood to be as follows: A letter appeared in a New York paper of Monday last, reflecting upon Mr. Hoban, for his speech in defence of his client. Mr. H. supposed that Mr. Thompson was the author, and spoke to Mr. T. about it. Crimination brought recrimination until finally they came to blows. How it was settled, the Capitol, which gives the statement, does not say.

CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.—A few weeks since, about twenty "chattels," in the State of Maryland, "without any provocation whatever," took it into their heads to make a push for Canada. They met together in a common band, in Baltimore county. They proceeded as far as Hâvre de Grace, where they sent forward two of their number, to make the experiment of crossing. The gate keeper refused to let them pass. The couple then returned to their companions; when, after some consultation, they built a *coffin* of rough materials, put it on a bier, and placed one of their number in it. Then, in a solemn funeral procession, they marched up to the bridge, and asked the privilege of crossing, to bury their friend on the other side. The ruse took. The procession crossed over, and kept on the highway till it got out of sight, they then took to the woods again, and *resurrected* their dead companion. So says a fugitive who saw several of them in Philadelphia.—[N. Y. Standard.]

Liberty Convention for the 4th District.

The friends of the slave and impartial liberty are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at Lewiston Falls on Tuesday the 29th day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of securing a more perfect organization of the Liberty party in the District, and for devising means, and adopting measures for the more efficient application of the principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. It is most ardently hoped that the Convention will be fully attended. Let all remember, that the poor slave is toiling and groaning on, our country is bleeding at every pore, and tottering to its fall, and what is done must be done quickly, or *all is* LOST! Let there be no staying at home then, but let the PEOPLE turn out from one end to the other of our long, *long* district, and we will show the "powers that be," that they are wasting the people's money last winter in gerrymandering to secure their own election, was in vain,
Per order of Co. Committee.
P. WADSWORTH.
Bath, Aug. 16, 1843.

Our new arrangement could not be completed for this number.

5000 copies of the 'Seventy-Six are ready for orders. Each county must have 1000 at least, well distributed. See the example of Oxford.

Bank Note Table.

Corrected by Willis & Company, 13, State St., Boston, August 3, 1843.

☞ The bills of all the banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par on deposite* by the following banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants, North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders', Union and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotype plate.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills of the Brunswick Bank, Maine, have been some time in circulation.

☞ Counterfiet $3 and $1 bills on Augusta Bank, Me., are in circulation.

MAINE.		
Agricultural Bank, Brewer	80 a 90	pr. ct. dis
Bangor Commercial Bank	3 a 4	"
Bangor Bank, (old)	worthless	
Bath Bank, charter expired	redeemed	
Castine Bank	worthless	
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, (new plate)	do	
Calais Bank	10 a	"
City Bank, Portland	10 a	"
Damariscotta Bank	worthless	
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do	
Globe Bank, Bangor	do	
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland	do	
Hallowell and Augusta	do	
Kennebec Bank	do	
Kennebunk Bank	do	
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	3 a 4	"
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	3 a 4	"
Oldtown Bank	worthless	
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg Fraud	do	
Passamaquoddy Bank	do	
People's Bank	do	
Stillwater Canal. at Orono	do	
Saco Bank, redeemed by Trustees at Saco		
St Croix, Calais	15 a	"
Washington County, Calais	worthless	
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	2 a	"
Waterville Bank (closed)	redeemed	
Wiscasset Bank	worthless	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Concord Bank	2 a	"
Hillsbrough Bank	worthless	
New Hampshire, Portsmouth, charter expired	redeemed	
Wolfborough Bank	worthless	
VERMONT.		
Agricultural Bank, at Troy, fraud no such Bank authorized		
Bennington Bank, Bennington	a 90	"
Commercial Bank of Vermont fraud no such Bank authorized		
Essex, at Guildhall	worthless	
Green Mountain Bank fraud	do	
Jefferson County Bank fraud	do	
St Albans Bank	2 a 3	"
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Amherst Bank charter surrendered	redeemed	
Berkshire Bank	worthless	
Charlestown Bank charter surrendered		
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea	80 a 90	"
Commonwealth Bank, Boston	80 a 85	"
East Bridgewater Bank charter surrendered	redeemed	
Essex Bank, Salem	worthless	
Farmers' & Mechanics', S. Adams	do	
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown	do	
Franklin Bank, Boston	do	
Fulton, or Winnisimmet Bank, Boston	do	
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do	
Kilby Bank, Boston closed	do	
Lafayette Bank, Boston	do	
Mendon Bank closed	do	
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge redeemed	2 a 4	"
Middling Interest Bank, Boston	15 a 20	"
Nahant Bank, Lynn	85 a 90	"
Newburyport Bank	75 a	"
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	redeemed	
Phœnix Bank, Nantucket	worthless	
Phœnix Bank, Charlestown	failed	
Roxbury Bank charter annulled		
Sutton Bank	worthless	
Winthrop Bank gone into liquidation	redeemed	
RHODE-ISLAND.		
Burrilville Bank	worthless	
Eagle Bank, Newport fraud	do	
Farmers' Bank	do	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	75 a 80	"
Franklin Bank, Providence fraud	worthless	
Mount Hope Bank closed	redeemed	
Pascoag Bank	5 a 7	"
CONNECTICUT.		
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, fraud	worthless	
Derby Bank,	do	
Eagle Bank	do	
Housatonic Railroad Co	a 80	"
NEW YORK.		
New York City	¼ a	"
Old Safety Fund, good Banks	1 a 1¼	"
New do do, Red Back, uncertain	a 2	"
U. States Bank Bills, old and new	35 a 40	"

Notice—Alteration of Time.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United States:

DEAR FRIENDS:—

It is with extreme regret that at the solicitation of the A. S. State Society in Maine, we again change the time of the National Convention. We do it to permit our friends in Maine and Vermont to attend, whose State elections would conflict with the time we designated in September.

We publish the letter of the State Society in Maine, as our justification. Said Convention will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of August next, at 10 A. M., in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. It is hoped each State will send as many delegates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend.

ALVAN STEWART, *Chr'n.*
E. W. GOODWIN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
BERIAH GREEN,
WILLIAM GOODELL.

Call for a Freewill Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in York County.

We the undersigned believing that the churches of our land have, by their moral influence and political suffrages, the controlling power over the system of American Slavery, and that a more concentrated effort is called for in this County against this crying abomination—and that we can more effectually reach the churches and people under our more immediate influence by a separate organization, do hereby call upon all our ministers, brethren and friends, to meet in Convention at Sanford, Springvale, AUGUST 24, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a York County Freewill Baptist Anti Slavery Society, and definishing our duty to the slave, as Christians and as citizens.

Henry Hobbs, B. S. Manson, O. B. Cheney, Joseph Fullonton, Theodore Stevens, Joseph M. Foss, John C. White, David H. Lord, O. McKenney, Hiram Lord, Tobias Scruton, John Y. Scruton, Nathan Hanson, John Stevens, Lewis H. Witham, Charles Bean Jr., S. Freeman Chaney, Edward Scott, James Rand, Ebenezer Hobbs, James Gray, John Holland, S. M. Beadle, R. W. Brackett, John Farnham, Samuel Edgerly.

Many more names might have been obtained, if we could have presented it to them; but we hope all will attend who feel interested, though their names are not here. Let there be a general turn out of the friends of the slave in York County, so far as Freewill Baptist are concerned, and let us show that we are Abolitionists, by our actions as well as words.
T. S.
June 2, 1843.

Notice.

The second Annual Meeting of the Maine and New Hampshire Agricultural, Mechanical, and Historical Association, will be held in the city of Portland on Tuesday the 12th day of September next.
H. A. CHANDLER, Sec'y.
Bath, Aug. 19th, 1843.
Bangor Gazette please copy.

Notice.

At a meeting of the friends of human and universal Liberty, held in Winthrop, August 19th, 1843, DR. DEXTER BALDWIN, of Mt. Vernon, was unanimously chosen candidate to represent Winthrop and Mt. Vernon in the Legislature of Maine in 1844.
S. N. TUFTS, Sec'y.

Votes! Liberty Votes!!

For Lincoln County and Congressional District, may be had of Charles Russell or David Holmes, Esq., of Bath, or Wm. H. Lunt Bowdoinham.

Cumberland County.

There will be a meeting of the Abolitionists of Cumberland County at the Raymond Meetinghouse near the centre of the Town, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at ten o'clock A. M., to continue two days. And we would respectfully invite our friends of the County especially Lecturers to "come over and help us." There will be suitable accommodations made for all who may come. Now recollect brethren that through the influence of that Meeting two hundred voters may be gained this fall. The people are very anxious to get light upon this subject and are willing to embrace our sentiments as soon as they understand them.

Elder Moulton of Portland, Dr. C. G. Parsons, of Windham, Mr. A. Willey, of Hallowell, and Elder —— Lewis, a colored Free Will Baptist Preacher, are expected to be present.
L. D. STROUT.
East Raymond, August 14.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 8th inst., John A. Goodwin to Miss Sarah T. Kean.—[Printed erroneously last week.]

In Portland, Charles E. Sawyer to Miss Frances Weeks. James S. Roberts to Miss Abigail Lord.

In Winthrop, Calvin Dearborn to Miss Louisa Atkins.

In Turner, Thomas Higgins, of Westbook, to Miss Lucy Bearce.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, Henry Doo, aged 78 years; on the 7th inst. Mr. Henry Page, aged about 33. Soon after taking tea, he fell from his chair. and expired on the floor.

In Anson, Miss Anny Paine, daughter of Josiah Paine Esq., aged 14 years.

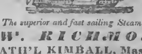
In Brewer, 6th inst. Mr. Jonathan Burr, aged 42.

In New Bedford, Aug. 4, Mrs. Philena F. relict of the late Leonard Shaw, aged 50, formerly of Livemore, Me.

In Portland, 14th inst. after lingering illness, Mr. Moses Smith, (tailor,) aged 52.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1843.

☞ *FARE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS TO BOSTON.*



The superior and fast sailing Steamer

J. W. RICHMOND,
NATH'L KIMBALL, Master,

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:—leaving Steamboat Wharf, HALLOWELL, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2, Gardiner at half past 2, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.—Returning, leave north side T Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, 25 c. } Meals
" " Bath, 25 c. } Extra.

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Vassalboro,' Readfield, Wilton, Farmington, &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a very expeditious route. as a good Stage runs regular between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any packages so sent.
HOWARD & PAGE, Agents,
Hallowell, JULY 26, 1843. 31

Lost.

IN May last, a small package containing 19 Applications for Insurance by the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Said package was left at the Augusta House, and the stage driver who drives through Monmouth thinks he carried the same and delivered it to an officer of said Co. Whoever will deliver the said package to A. Starks, Sec'y of the Co., Monmouth, or leave it at Nath'l Shaw's store. Hallowell, or give any information for its recovery, shall be suitably rewarded.
PELEG WADSWORTH.
Bath, Aug. 21, 1843.

☞ The package was done up in a newspaper, directed to A. Starks Sec'y of the M. M. F. I. Co. Monmouth.

Foreclosure.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is the mortgagee of a certain piece of land, situate on the east side of the river, in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec; under a deed of mortgage from Seth P. Bragdon, which is recorded book 121, pages 198 and 199, to which reference may be had for a more particular description; and that the condition of the mortgage has been broken, in consequence of which he claims possession of said land, and gives this notice to foreclose said mortgage, pursuant to a law in such cases made and provided.
Hallowell, Aug. 18, 1843. 3w3 JOHN H. COOK.

Dye Stuffs and Clothiers' Tools

FOR SALE BY

S. PAGE & CO.

150 CASKS GROUND LOGWOOD
100 do do Camwood
75 do do Fustic
50 do do Redwood
25 do do Hypernic or Nicaragua
10 do do Peach
5000 lbs Copperas
2000 do Blue Vitriol
3000 do Alum
2000 do Oil Vitriol
1000 do Madder

Lac Dye—Grain Tin—Muriatic Acid—Aqua Fortis—Concentrated Oil Vitriol—Red Tartar—Nutgalls—Bengal and Manilla Indigo—Wood Sumac—Otter—Cudbear—Sal Soda—Soda Soap—Quercitron Bark—Tumeric—Red Sanders—French Teazles—Tenter Hooks—Jacks—Press Papers-Press Plates—Coppers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold to Woolen Factories, Clothiers and all others who may wish to purchase, as low as they can be had in Boston including the freights, &c., and all the articles are of the first quality. c46s52

DALLY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, for burns, scalds and all inflammation; it will extract the pain occasioned by Fire or any scalding hot liquid in a very few minutes and will heal without leavig a scar when immediately applied. For sale by S. ADAMS.

Wall's Rheumatic Liniment.

A POSITIVE cure for all Rheumatic and Gout affections, also for Chilblains, for sale by
14 SAMUEL ADAMS.

THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL LITERALLY FULFILLED; considered in three Lectures, by NATHANIEL COLVER, Pastor of the first Baptist Free Church, Boston. This day received and for sale by
45 M. STEVENS, 2 Mechanics' Row.

Dentistry.

D. H. GOODNO, Dentist, having taken an office on front street, formerly occupied by E. K. Butler, Esq., tenders his services to the public in all the varieties of MECHANICAL and SURGICAL DENTISTRY, Terms will be unusually low and work warranted.

Poetry.

The Moral Warfare.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

WHEN Freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-rock'd cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptized her infant brow in blood,
And, through the storm which round her swept,
Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where quiet herds repose,
The roar of baleful battle rose,
And brethren of a common tongue
To mortal strife as tigers sprung,
And every gift on Freedom's shrine
Was man for beast, and blood for wine!

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past—their triumph won;
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honor'd place—
A MORAL WARFARE with the crime
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,—
'The Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven!

What is a Democrat?

Is this question to be resolved by referring to the question—'Whom did you vote for heretofore for the Presidency? or did you sustain this or that measure? The last may be a good test, but not the first.

According to the first, is Francis P. Blair a Democrat? If uniform oppositon to Henry Clay is to be the test, then Mr. Blair is no Democrat, because he was the decided friend of Henry Clay against the old Hero, and all the world—the chief instrument used to make Henry Clay Sec'y of State. Mr. Blair, then, according to this rule is no Democrot.

Is uniform advocacy of General Jackson an unerring test of Democracy, then the editors of the Enquirer and Albany Argus are no Democrats; for the one declared that *General Jackson was so ignorant that he could not construe the plainest section of an act of Congress*, and the other denounced him in unmeasured terms. They then are no Democrats.

Is Mr. Van Buren a Democrat? If those who voted for Mr. Madison are Democrats, and those against him Federalists, then Mr. Van Buren, having voted against Mr. Madison, is no Democrat.

Is Mr. Calhoun a Democrat? He opposed General Jackson's administration and voted against Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England. According to this test, then, he is no Democrat.

And so on through the whole category; and, at this rate, we have scarcely a Democrat in the land.

Let us come to measures. Is he alone a Democrat, who voted against the Bank, Internal Improvements, and a Protective Tariff?

Mr. Van Buren cannot be a Democrat, because he voted to erect turn-pike gates on the Cumberland road, and for the Tariff of 1828 and declared, in his Albany speech, that he would have voted for the preceding tariff, had he been present.—According to this test, then he is no Democrat.

Is Mr. Calhoun a Democrat? He voted for the last Bank, and sought also to renew its charter, for the purpose as he expressed it, 'of unbanking the Bank, thro' the Bank.' According to this test he, then, is no Democrat.

Is George M. Dallas, William Wilkins, and C. J. Ingersoll, Democrats? They advocated the renewal of the charter of the Bank, &c. &c, According to this test, then, they are no Democrats.

Is the Sub-Treasury a test of Democracy? Then is the Editor of the Enquirer no Democrat; for he opposed it lustily, and never has espoused it.

Now, will the candid editors who oppose Mr. Tyler's administration, give us a definition of what they mean by Democracy? Come lay down your rule, gentlemen, and LET THE PEOPLE APPLY IT.—[Madisonian.]

THE WAY TO MAKE INFIDELS.—In May last, the Congregational Church in Waterbury, Conn., under the pastoral care of Rev. David Root, by a vote of 18 to 8 censured the Consociation of the Western District of New Haven County, for passing resolutions against slavery some two years since—and also their pastor for neglecting or refusing to invite a clerical slaveholder into his pulpit. They declare that they do not consider slaveholding a disqualification for the pulpit or the communion. We would like to know whether, in their estimation the commission of any crime would justly shut the criminal from the pale of the church, or disqualify him for its communion? Upon this Church, and others of kindred spirit, may be brought home the charge of infidelity.—[Christian Freeman.]

NIL DESPERANDUM.—An ambitious Yankee has recently been tasking his genius to disprove the assertion that "you cannot make a whistle of a pig's tail." By stripping the skin whole from one, drying it thoroughly, and fixing a mouth-piece to it, he has succeeded to a charm in producing an instrument through which he can squeal most efficiently, if not melodiously.

Keep it before the people, that the Eve. Journal and Argus advertise from one to two hundred MEN, on Lousiana plantation, to be mortgaged as chattels personal to raise money for a North Carolina slave breeder!! Whig abolitionists, do you hear that?—*Albany Pat.*

Spirituous liquors have been banished from the U. S. ship Levant at the proposal of the officers and crew. Seventy two of the crew of the steam frigate Missouri lately signed the tee total pledge, and hundreds of seamen in national and merchant vessels, 'have gone and done likewise.'

The Family.

The Physical training of Children.

Next to giving moral and religious instruction, nothing seems so important for parents as to attend to the physical training of their children.

We well recollect the case of a little girl whose physical education had been greatly neglected, though her mother was eminently faithful in imparting moral and religious instruction. The child was in rather feeble health, indolent and careless, would stand gazing about, having neither eyes to see nor ears to hear. By some means her attention was directed to the laws of life and health. She changed her diet, commenced the practice of daily bathing, slept on a hard bed, ventilated her bed room, had regular hours for rising and retiring, etc. At the same time her attention was more particularly directed to study, and her mental powers were called into delightful requisition. The result was she awoke as if from a dream. Her health improved, her mind expanded, her habits of indolence were broken up, and now she is a star of the first magnitude in the bright constellation of a numerons family.

O mothers, do come up to this work!—Do not spoil your children by neglecting their physical training. Be persuaded to remember that neglect of the body has often brought ruin on the soul. The *house they live in* is entrusted to your care. Its texture is complicated and difficult, and requires your attention. Will you not attend to it? You say, perhaps, you have not time. But you have all the time there is, and a part of that time are you not bound to devote to this purpose? Leave caring for the follies of fashion. Do not be troubled about your house and furniture provided they are clean and comfortable. Don't care that your daughters shall appear as belles of the town. Attend to what is useful—what will conduce to the health, to the vigor of their mental and moral powers, to the good of their souls, and great shall be your reward. Some of the best men and best women that have graced this or any other age, have been brought up in the most plain and simple manner, and now shine as stars in the intellectual and moral world.—*Friend of Virtue.*

Parental Fault-finding.

Don't constantly find fault. It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be ever more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than disapprobation of bed. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding, on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child.

There are two motives influencing human action—hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last, finding whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good conduct makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition, and a cheerful spirit.

Your child has been during the day very good and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night you take his hand and say, 'My son, you have been a good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient.—God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy. And when with more than ordinary affectionate tones you say, 'Good night my dear son,' he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling, and when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will try to do his duty.—*Mother at Home.*

Temperance.

'It has been proved by parliamentary evidence, that nearly three millions sterling are yearly lost to the British nation by shipwrecks and accidents at sea; and by far the greater number of such casualities are the immediate results of intemperance, and of causes intimately connected with it. From Nov. 11th, 1838, to March 16th, 1839, a little over four months.

160 vessels were wrecked and the crews all perished,
42 stranded,
23 foundered,
62 abandoned,
68 sunk,
28 condemned,
227 wrecked,
76 never heard from.
—
716

Total, seven hundred and sixteen, with the loss of *twenty six hundred lives*—chief agent, *strong drink.*' Had Dr. Sewall's plates been on board each of these vessels is it not reasonable to suppose some of them might have been saved, and many lives preserved?

With a view of promoting the abolition of intemperance throughout the world, a *general convention* is to be held in London, June 1844.

Agricultural.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH
Before the Royal Agricultural Society.

At a great dinner given at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Derby, the Earl of Hardwicke presiding, the noble Chairman called upon all present to fill a bumper to the health of the gentleman who sat on his left hand, the 'Minister from the United States.' The gentleman whose health he was about to propose was peculiarly deserving the respect of Englishmen—he had risen to a high station in the world by his character and talents, in a country where opinion was free. (Cheers.) The noble chairman then referred to the state of feeling between this country and America, and to the terms of amity on which they were agreed; and had no doubt that by cultivating those commercial relations which had for a time been partially discontinued, owing to embarrassments, the two countries would progress in the arts of science and of peace. (Cheers.) The noble Lord concluded by proposing 'the Health of Mr. Everett, the Ambassador from the United States.'

The toast was drunk three times three, and 'several cheers more.'

Mr. Everett, on rising, was received with spontaneous burst of cheering. He said, for such a notice of his country and of himself, and from such a company—from such a highly intelligent assembly as the present, comprising so many of the English gentry and yeomanry, and from their chairman, too, who had borne the flag of his country with honor upon the seas (loud cheers,) and who maintained a position of such importance and respectability on shore—for such a notice he wanted words to thank them as he ought. He could not help entertaining the kindest feeling for the land of his forefathers; he was a great believer in the efficacy of race and blood, and did not believe that efficacy was confined to 'short horns' and 'Herefords,' 'S. Downs' and 'Leicesters'—he believed it extended to man as well as the other animals. (Cheers and laughter.) Attached as he was to his native country—and he would shed his blood in her defence, to the last drop, if it were required—he never forgot that their ancestors were the countrymen of his own ancestors. (Cheers.)

He rejoiced, when he spoke in his own mother tongue, that he spoke in the mother tongue of a kindred people. The sound of his native language beyond the sea was music to his ear. (Cheers.) He believed that if one thousandth part of the energy, of the skill, and of the treasure that had been expended by rival nations in the deadly struggles of the field had been expended in a generous emulation to excel in the art of peace, (Cheers,)—he believed if this were done the farmers would very soon drive the diplomatists out of the field. (Laughter.) At any rate they would leave little to be done in carrying on angry national disputes. (Cheers.) The Chairman had alluded to the growth of commercial intercourse between this country and his own; he hoped that intercourse might become yet more than it had been. (Cheers.) A thought had struck him since this subject was overturned last evening, the commerce between the two countries was the largest that existed between any two countries on the face of the globe. The amount of that commerce was nearly twofold of that between any other people. To what did it amount? The exports from this country to America, and the imports into this country from the United States, amounted to as much as the annual crops of oats and beans in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) There was one more fact he would mention; the whole of the foreign commerce of this country, to support which the ocean was covered with its fleet and distant colonies were maintained, amounted to little less in value than the annual crops of grass in the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) It did not become him—he would not say as a stranger, for he threw that term overboard, (cheers and laughter,) to enter much into details, but he must say he could not but be struck with the exhibition in the stock yard and the show of implements; and however inattentive and neglectful they might have been heretofore in these respects, there was nothing to complain of now. (Cheers.) The exhibition evinced an amount of science, skill, and ability—of attention and interest on the part of the highest orders, and diligence and perseverance on the part of the lower, that were never equalled before in the history of this country. (Loud cheering.) He could assure them that when in the course of 18 or 19 days, the shouts with which they had greeted the favorable mention of his country had reached across the Atlantic, they would be echoed back by the shouts as loud, and by hearts as warm from the other side. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

SHEEP GOING WEST.—We learn from the N. York Tribune, that several enterprising Yankees are buying large flocks of Sheep in New York State, and driving them to the Prairies of the West, where they live at free cost during the greater part of the year, and for the residue are kept on hay which costs only a dollar a ton—the price of making it. In this way Wool can be produced far below its cost at the East, while its transportation to the seaboard costs less than five per cent, of its value, and that of Grain costs fifty per cent. All that is wanting is that Manufactories shall be established in the West wherever there is water-power, to work up a part of the Wool where it is grown, supplying the country with Cloth and providing employment for such portion of its people as are not well adapted to Agriculture and other rugged work.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. J. Johnston Walsh and his wife sailed from Boston 27th ult. in the ship Gentoo for Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and are designated to the Furrukhabad Missions, in Northern India.

Miscellaneous.

A PLUNGE INTO PEOPLE'S POCKETS.—The human heart is a curiously strange instrument. It produces strange vibrations, according to the skill of the hand that seeks to get music out of it. The art of approaching the mind from the right quarter, and successively arousing its emotions is one that every man does not understand. Some seem to have the gift of doing this thing very adroitly. We give the following as a specimen: An English preacher advocating the generous support of an important charitable object, prefaced the circulation of the contribution boxes with this address to the hearers: "From the great sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing I am afraid of—that some of you may be inclined *to give it too much.* Now it is my duty to inform you that *justice*, though not so pleasant, yet should always be a *prior* virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting any thing into the box, who *cannot pay his debts.*" The result was an overflowing collection.—[Bos. Recorder.]

LATER.—RELEASE OF GARDNER.—A slip from the Baltimore American contains the result of the examination relative to the sanity of this young man, who made an assault upon the Postmaster General of the United States on Tuesday last. The case submitted to the jury on Friday, who made return, "that the said John McLean Gardner was lunatic, or insane, on the first day of August, in the year aforesaid, and at the time of committing the offence charged against him, and is still so at the time of taking this inquisition. Witness our hands and seals, on the day following judgment and order:

"The Court hereby release the prisoner from the commitment of the justice of the peace, and order that he be placed in the State's Hospital, there to be confined until he shall recover his reason, of which the City Court shall be satisfied, and by them discharged in due course of law."

Mr Wickliffe was so far recovered as to be able to leave Baltimore on Friday morning for Washington.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WICKLIFFE AT WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Madisonian of Friday evening that the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe arrived in Washington yesterday, by the 11 o'clock cars. He was entirely free of pain, and is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound.

Death caused by prussic acid, says a German paper, is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

From the Bay State Democrat.

Notice.

"To those of our good friends from Boston who intend visiting the pleasant village of Hallowell, Me. and are the lovers of good order and good fare, we would respectfully recommend their stopping at the American House, kept by Mr. Emerson, on Water street, where they will meet pleasant and cheerful faces, tables spread and well furnished with every thing to make the heart of the traveller glad and his stop agreeable. Horses and carriages furnished to visit the neighboring villages, with moderate charges, as though he intended giving an equivalent for all patronage bestowed, and not like others when travelling is cheap and their houses well filled, rifle their pockets of all they may contain by exorbitant charges. This we say from personal knowledge, having just made them a visit. Call and see if it is not so. FRIENDS OF GOOD ORDER."

PROTECTION OF PUMPKINS.—The inhabitiants of Havana have been cultivating pumpkins. Our Yankee friends should petition Congress for protection.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

We have heard it asserted that the cost of advertising the coming sales of the public lands in some of the Western states will amount to more than the whole proceeds of those sales unless they are better attended than can reasonably be expected. We have noticed that these sales are advertised in the most obscure papers all over the country; and by what process of legerdemain the bills are to be paid we cannot understand, as the number of papers in which they can be published, if we mistake not, is regulated by law. We are also informed that some of the papers in the interest of the Administration have been paid double the usual prices for advertising in some cases. This is a matter in which a great deal of fraud and corruption can be practiced, and we hope Congress will appoint a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly at the next session. It is bad enough to use all the legitimate means of corrupting the press, without creating patronage to be paid from the public treasury against law as well as justice.—[Mail.]

Gold.—Gold is abundant among travellers. and in general business—there is an unusual proportion of it; and among those not accustomed to handling it, there are more counterfeits in proportion, probably two to one, than there ever was in paper. There are not the same means of judging of the genuineness of the article, that there is in bank notes, and the incautious are therefore more likely to be deceived. The dies of some counterfeits are good, and some that have been taken for gold are merely silver pieces galvanised. Every person should be cautious, and apply the test of weight before taking it, and even that sometimes fails.—*Wheeling Times.*

☞ The Niagara Falls cars, when on their way up and within a mile of the Falls on the 19th inst., ran off the track, but no person was injured.

☞ It is remarked that Liverpool is indebted for much of its wealth to the slave trade, in which her citizens were for many years extensively engaged.

Keep out of bad company.—A man named Baker was stabbed in Broadway, New York, on Tuesday night, by an abandoned female whom he accosted in the street. The girl and a male companion have been arrested. Baker's wound is considered dangerous.

GIVE IT TO THEM.—The New Haven Register has the following in relation to our 'semi-occasionally' contemporary;—'We can't exchange with the *Bachelor's Advocate*, Boston, edited by an *ass*-ociation of bachelors, and abusive of woman-kind; we don't rule in that troop; if there are fools enough in Boston to support a sheet that scandalizes their mothers and sisters, they don't deserve a change of linen for the rest of their lives. We'll wager a dollar against every sound tooth in their heads of their whole 'association,' that every mother son of them are fidgety old grannies that require a warming pan and a dish of herb tea, to compose their nerves ere they can sleep like honest married men!—'Old maids,' forsooth! why we would give more for an old maid's *cat* than for a whole regiment of such fellows!'

THE FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, in alluding to the quantity of water fell during the showers in that city on Saturday evening, says: 'he had his rain-gauge filled *twice* to overflowing; and is therefore unable even to guess the probable quantity. He measured 5 inches—which is the average for a whole month. In another place a large tube known to have been empty the evening previous—placed under the open sky was filled to overflowing.—It measured 11 inches.'

SHARK CAUGHT. A large animal of the Shark species was taken on Monday morning at Nahant, having got entangled in a fishing net. It is about ten feet long including the tail, and is estimated to weigh 175 lbs. The skin is to be stuffed and added to the interesting collection of natural curiosities of the Lynn Natural History Society.' It is commonly known as the 'Single tailed Shark.'—[Lynn Washingtonian.]

Astonishing News!!

☞ THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be classed with the curable Diseases.

The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of

Pulmonary Consumption,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs in the whole range of Pharmacy.

☞ D. F. BRADLEE, 62 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers.
Hallowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale & Retail.
Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.
Augusta, J. P. Dillingham, W. Caldwell.
Bangor, David Bugbee.
Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co. 3m32

BITTERS.

☞ THE MOST ELEGANT, SALUBRIOUS and Wonderful Restorative, in all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, is the celebrated

German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters

Prepared by Dr. D. F. BRADLEE, 62 COURT ST. BOSTON.

This fine herbal medicine is an ambrosial compound of surpassing excellence and perfection; highly refined; extremely grateful to the taste; and remarkably warming, stimulating, and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet as smooth and delicious as the mildest wine.

It is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for impurities of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness, and general Debility of the System.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

☞ The price of this grand Restorative is only $1,00 per bottle.

☞ It may be obtained of the following Agents, and of the dealers in Medicine throughout N. England—
Augusta, J. E. LADD.
Gardiner, H SMITH & Co. C3m41
Winthrop, S. Chandler.
HALLOWELL, SAM'L ADAMS, wholesale & retail.

SEARS'
Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic
SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

The best medicine in use for the cure of COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA,

And other diseases of the Lungs.

IT is recommended by many Physicians in their practice, and has been used by more than One Hundred Thousand persons within a few years effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as will be seen by the bill of directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine; even those who have been given up by their Physicians and friends as incurable with "CONSUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of those who once become acquainted with its efficacy. By many families it is kept constantly, and should be by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If seasonable application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

Certificate of Messrs. HODGMAN & ALLEN, *Merchants, Littleton, N. H.*

We hereby certify that we have sold some dozens Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, and we can cheerfully recommend it as being one of the best medicines for Coughs and Colds that we ever sold. HODGMAN & ALLEN.
Littleton, N. H. July 21, 1843.

Certificate of P. HUBBARD, *Druggist, of Stanstead, Lower Canada.*

I hereby certify that I have sold some dozen bottles Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, and it has given very general satisfaction. In several cases recently, it has proved highly beneficial; and in particular, one case has lately come to my knowledge, of a young woman cured by its use of a very bad cough which was apparently fast approaching towards consumption, after having made use of many other remedies without obtaining relief. I really believe it to be one of the best popular Cough medicines in use.
P. HUBBARD,
Druggist, Stanstead, Lower Canada.
July 15, 1843.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine, S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer it to the public if he was not fully convinced of its being a valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs for which it is recommended. It is sold at the low and reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper on which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, by W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King.

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the Face—Blotches—Biles—Chronic Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or Tetter—Scald Head—Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Symptoms—Sciatica—or Lumbago—and Diseases Arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS, Gent—Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the passage for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. B., under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofula or Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last, I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and last verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla?" No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good and I sleep well: and, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City of Brooklyn, ss. } On this 25th day of Nov. 1842, before me came Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.
HENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general CONSTITUTION, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

S. PAGE & CO. Agents, by special appointment of the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity. s46

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,
HALLOWELL, MAINE,

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS
Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. *July*, 1842.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respecfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yard.	
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42 do	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½ "	do
Blankets, 2 *yards wide*,	33 to 42 do	do
Flannel,	17 to 33 do	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr. Agent
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 STATE STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admirality, &c.

References:—SAMUEL E. SEWALL Esq., Boston.
DANIEL CADY, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

THE UNPARALLELED ISSUE PLASTERS and PEAS for Issues, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS. 16